The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1837. NO. 22.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price---Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts: Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a large quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

☞ The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.

SARAH JONES, Adm'x.
May 25. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAML. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN. Adm'r.
April 13. 6w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cultivator, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 775, and 1776

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.
Feb. 23.

POETRY.

HE IS GONE! HE IS GONE!

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

He is gone! he is gone!
Like the leaf from the tree;
Or the down that is blown
By the wind o'er the lea.
He is fled, the light-hearted!
Yet a tear must have started
To his eye when he parted
From love-stricken me!

He is fled! he is fled!
Like a gallant so free,
Plumed cap on his head,
And sharp sword by his knee;
While his gay feathers fluttered,
Surely something he muttered,
He at least must have uttered
A farewell to me!

He's away! he's away!
To far lands o'er the sea—
And long is the day
Ere home he can be.
But wherever his steed prances
Amid thronging lances,
Sure he'll think of the glances
That love stole from me.

He is gone! he is gone!
Like the leaf from the tree;
But his heart is of stone
If it ne'er dream of me!
For I dream of him ever,
His buff-coat and beaver,
And long sword, oh! never
Are absent from me!

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

We do not know when we have read any thing more painfully affecting, than the subjoined account of a murder, deliberately committed by a father upon his four children. The dreadful deed was perpetrated in March, at the parish of Basford, near Nottingham in England. The children were aged ten, eight, five and two years respectively. Their mother was dead. The father murderer is a man of thirty-five, a laborer, described as a man of kind disposition and good character, and noted for his attachment to his children. The fearful deed appears to have been committed under the influence of a morbid feeling of misery, occasioned by pecuniary distress—Yet Greensmith was in constant employment and receiving thirteen shillings a week. The little sufferers were fine healthy children, and much liked by their neighbors —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Thomas Greensmith of Basford, (the murderer) having been cautioned by the coroner, said: I live in the yard next to this house, and Mr Mark Woodward is my landlord. I went on Monday morning last to hedge on the farm of Mr. G. Brown, at Bestwood Park; I remained there all the day, and returned home in the evening about seven o'clock. When I got home, I took something to eat, staid in the house about half an hour, and then went to the Seven Stars public house, near the Leather Bottle, Nottingham, where I had a cup of ale. I then returned home. I walked alone the whole of the way, and reached Basford between eleven and twelve that night. I met Mr. Joseph Woodward (who is the father of Mr. Mark Woodward, my landlord) in the yard; he asked me about the rent, and I told him I had arranged with his son to pay it the next Wednesday but one; he told me he would have it next morning; I told him it was impossible for me to give it him the next morning, but that he should have it in the course of the next week; he said he would not be put off in that way, and if I didn't get it ready in the morning, he would take my goods I thought if he took my goods, that I should have no house—no where to go to—no home, nor nothing—and that before my children should be turned into the street, and be separated from me, I would suffer what the law would please to clap on me. (The prisoner here paused, and it was very apparent that great emotion was passing within his bosom, but after he had answered two or three questions, he resumed and described to the jury in the most minute detail, and with the greatest composure, as follows):—

Coroner—Did you turn your housekeeper away that night?

Prisoner—I told her she must go; and I intended her to go out and not stay there that night.

Coroner—Did you go up stairs as soon as she was gone?

Prisoner—No. I was not willing to part with my children, so I made up my mind to strangle them, and I did it with my hankerchief.

Coroner—When did that idea first come into your mind?

Prisoner—Not till that night—after talking to Mr. Woodward. I did not proceed up stairs immediately after my housekeeper left. I staid in the houseplace about an hour—I then went up stairs, and went directly into the children's room. I think some of them were awake, but I don't know particularly. The threat that Mr. Woodward gave me caused me to do what I did. There were two in one bed and two in the other. I think I took my handkerchief out of my pocket when I got up stairs, but don't know where. I went to the bed where the two youngest ones were lying (Mark and Ann); I think they were not awake at the time. I kissed them all, shook hands and bade them good bye, before I destroyed them. In less than a minute after I got into the room I began; I took the youngest (Mark) first, I twisted my handkerchief a bit and put it round its neck, and tied it in a fast single knot. I drew it tight but did not pull it at all afterwards; I then left hold of the handkerchief. [The prisoner, there is little doubt, in his agitation, drew the knot of the handkerchief in the first instance across its mouth as it bears marks on its lip, and its tongue is bitten.] I had a candle with me in the chamber; I stood in the chamber, but do not know that I looked at it while it was strangling; I believe I did not look at it. I kept the handkerchief on its neck five minutes. I then took it off, and the child appeared to be dead. I did not see that it bled at the mouth, as I did not look at it in the face. It did not scream Never a one of them ever winced. I went to Ann next, and tied the handkerchief round her throat in the same way. When I had throttled Ann, I went down stairs and staid against the fire for a few minutes. I stood considering; and thought I might as well suffer for them all as for two.

I then went up stairs again, and was going up to the bed where the other two lay (the bed under the window, in which John and William, the two eldest boys were.) when William jumped out of bed, ran across the floor, and got into the bed where Ann and Mark lay, which is the cause they are all in one bed. I thought he had seen me strangle the other two. As he ran across the floor, he said, "Pray, father, don't do me so." I then tied the handkerchief round the biggest boy's neck (John's); I did not look to see if John struggled, but went and sat down on the bed side against William, and said to him, "My lad, we'll all share our fate; when I've done you I shall have nobody to think of but myself, and it will be my turn next," and he never spoke more. They none of them ever winced, and I will take my oath never cried out. I then went and took the handkerchief off John, and tied it round William's neck. When I took the handkerchief off John's neck, he appeared to be quite dead. William made no resistance; if he did it was the least in the world, as I gave him no chance, and he never screamed out at all. As soon as I had tied the handkerchief on William's neck, I went down stairs, where I staid for more than an hour; I then went up stairs again, and sat on the bed side where William, Ann, and Mark lay, till about five o'clock. I then took the handkerchief off William's neck, and put it in my hat, this is it (taking a cotton handkerchief out of his hat and holding it up to show the coroner) I shook hands with them all, as I thought it would be the last time I should see them, and started.

Coroner—When you destroyed the children, had you any idea of destroying yourself?

Prisoner—No. I knew I should be taken in a day or two. I know I shall have to suffer what the law will inflict upon me.

Coroner—How old are you, Greensmith?

Prisoner—Thirty five.

This closed the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "wilful murder against Thomas Greensmith."

The prisoner was not in the least affected by this verdict, but, on the contrary, as soon as he had delivered his testimony, his countenance brightened up, and he appeared more cheerful than during the examination of the witnesses.

PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENTS.

The history of our country furnishes no parallel to the existing pressure and disaster in the commercial world. From prosperity to adversity, from affluence and independence to bankruptcy and ruin, the change has been rapid and unexpected, and multitudes in every part of our land, but particularly in our great commercial cities, are stupified with the blow which has so suddenly prostrated their highest worldly hopes. We have never witnessed such panic and distress, or beheld so affecting a commentary on the mutability of earthly possesions. Human sagacity is foiled in devising a remedy, and the evil, like the first assaults of an epidemic and malignant disease, is left to ravage and destroy, until satisfied with its victims, it assums a milder type. All classes of society must necessarily participate in the calamity; between the highest and the lowest the bonds of connexion are intimate; and what effects the wealthy capitalist must ultimately embarrass the laboring classes.

As to the causes of the present unprecedented distress, there will of course be differences of opinion. Some attribute it to the interference of the General Government with the currency, and others again to inordinate speculation and overtrading; the causes are probably of a mixed nature; but to determine these is not our purpose. Our province is more particularly with the moral aspect of the crisis. Whatever may be the proximate causes of the distress, its general prevalence and oppressive character, already point it out as a chastisement from Heaven.

As a nation we have sinned, as a nation we are punished. The disregard of the Lord's day has been sanctioned by the laws of the land, and by the daring and practical example of our national legislature. The acts of a government have greater prominency in the view of Heaven than the acts of more individuals, or of a particular portion of the community, for these acts are the exponents of public sentiment. When a Congress is appointed which will cast contempt on the laws of God, the whole nation is involved in the criminality. Thus it is with us as a people, and surely God is visiting us for these things

But there is another point of view in which our present calamities may be justly regarded as a frown from God. Americans by preeminence, may be regarded as a nation of idolators, if covetousness be idolatry as the Scriptures affirm. The desire, nay, the determination to become rich is the great national characteristic. It is not merely industry, but restless and excessive exertion to amass wealth; such efforts as indicate that the whole mind is engrossed and absorbed by this ruling passion. The ordinary course of lawful business is but little suited to the spirit of the age; while new and extraordinary modes of accumulation are devised. Neither do ordinary gains, or gains gradually secured, satisfy, but princely affluence, and that suddenly acquired, is the object aimed at. Hence the schemes of unbounded and hazardous speculation which are so eagerly adopted. And besides, money is sought for its own sake, or for purposes of ostentation, and sinful gratification, and not as an instrument of enlarged benevolence It has been too much a feature of the times to expend extravagantly in display and fashion, and to give grudgingly and parsimoniously to the cause of religion and human improvement. Millions have been thus kept back from God, and appropriated to other purposes than those for which they were designed. Such has been the prevailing temper of our community; and now at length God has spoken. But recently he spoke impressively by a wide spreading and destructive disease, but his voice was unheeded; men paused for a moment, and then with renewed eagerness they bought and sold and got gain." Now, however, the Lord has touched the idol itself, in the absorbing worship of which, men have forgotten their Creator; and as it crumbles beneath his touch, how many are saying in their hearts, "ye have taken away my gods and what have ye left?" Considering the prevailing sentiments and habits of our nation, God could not have laid his hand upon a more sensitive part; nothing could have so sensibly affected men, as the loss of the wealth which they had worshipped

The feeling which we have attributed to the nation had entered most ruinously into the Church, in the persons of professors of religion. How many of these have been carried away by the pursuit of wealth? mingled with the men of the world in the eager press after the gains of business; devoting but little time, and that reluctantly, to religion; prompt to plead their occupations, for neglect of those sacred duties which devolved on them as Christians; hoarding up wealth instead of cheerfully devoting a due proportion to God; but now, God has taught many such, that where they refused to give a part, he can take the whole, and he is a jealous God, who can, in a moment, subvert the idols which are substituted in his place in the heart. In a temporal point of view, it had been better for many, if instead of claiming an undisputed control over their property, they had fait and faithfully performed their duties as "stewards of God."

In the multiplied bankruptcies which have occurred, we see the folly of trusting in riches. It makes to itself wings and flies away. It is mutable and perishably. It is not the chief good; we really need but little, nor do we need that little long. How cheering, under such circumstances, to turn our eyes from earth to heaven; from the things that are seen and are temporal to the things which are not seen and are eternal. Here are the riches which perish, there are the riches which endure; here is a treasure which decays, there is a treasure which "moth and rust do not corrupt, and thieves do not break through nor steal." Happy will it be if men are instructed by the providences of God, to set their affections not on things on the earth, but on things in heaven, and amidst the wreck of their earthly hopes, to seek an interest in that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and fadeth not away." And may we not hope that this will be the result? When God, by his providence, has so clearly revealed his power in dashing down to the dust the proudest imaginations, and when he has given such a painful illustration of the insecurity of worldly possessions, will not rational and immortal creatures learn to fix their hopes higher, and seek a more stable base on which to build their happiness? One thing is needful, especially and pre-eminently, and they have obtained it who have sought first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. All besides is comparatively worthless: and if men, after the present affliction shall have been alleviated, will return to their former courses with unabated ardour, nothing is more certain than that a worse thing shall come upon them.—*Presbyterian.*

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
May 11.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 1, 1837.

FOR CONGRESS
Fourth Congressional District.
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

From the Baltimore Republican.

At the late Convention at "Ellicott's Mills," a committee was appointed to apprise Messrs. Howard and McKim of their nomination as candidates of the Democratic Republican voters of the 4th Congressional district. The committee duly performed their duty and recieved the following notes in reply, which were ordered to be printed by the Baltimore city delegation.—

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1837.

Gentlemen, I had the honour, this morning, of receiving a copy of the proceedings of the convention at Ellicott's Mills, *enclosed in a note from yourselves,* as a committee of that highly respectable body, informing me that my name has been presented to the voters of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel county as one of the two candidates to represent the 4th district in the 25th Congress of the United States.

For the repeated manifestations of confidence by my fellow citizens in electing me heretofore to stations of no small difficulty and reponsibility, I am profoundly grateful, and this feeling is heightened by the *renewed* expression of their kind opinion, indicated by the recent nomination. You justly observe that the present is a momentous condition of our public affairs;" but I feel a strong persuasion that the embarrassments under which the country is now labouring in one branch of its interests, will be temporary in their duration, because the substantial elements of national prosperity are in abundance around us. During my short career in public life, I have more than once found cause for deep anxiety in the posture of our affairs, and I will add, greater cause in some instances than now exists. But the difficulties, whether of a foreign or *domestic character,* soon disappeared, and the nation resumed its onward march to greatness and wealth and power. The energy of a republican government, *sustained by the* intelligence of a free people, has carried us safely hitherto, and I am confident will continue to carry us successfully, through any and every impediment which may for a time obstruct our course.

For the friendly manner in which you have communicated the proceedings of the convention, I beg you to receive my warmest acknowledgements, and am,

Respectfully yours,
BENJ'N. C. HOWARD.

To Messrs. JOHN JAMES GRAVES, JOSHUA VANSANT, and CHARLES HAMMOND, Committee.

BALTIMORE, May 23d, 1837.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, enclosing the result of the Proceedings of a Democratic Republican Convention of Delegates, from Anne Arundel County, and the City of Baltimore, held at Ellicott's Mills, *by which I learn that* I have been nominated, as one of the candidates, to represent the Fourth Congressional District, in the 25th Congress. For this continued mark of confidence, *by my fellow citizens,* I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks, and to assure them, that if elected, I shall try to discharge the duties of the high station to the best of my judgment, and the interests of our country. For the kind expressions contained in your letter, of the approval of my public conduct, be pleased to accept my best thanks.

I remain, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most ob't. serv't.
ISAAC McKIM.

To JOHN JAMES GRAVES, JOSHUA VANSANT, and CHARLES HAMMOND, Esqs., Committee.

From the Globe.

THE LATE PRESIDENT PURSUED TO THE HERMITAGE BY THE ENMITY OF THE WHIGS.

The public cannot have forgotten the satisfaction evinced by the opposition press, in announcing that a bill of the late President for six thousand dollars had been *dishonored.* The National Intelligencer's New York corresponding contributor, the Evening Star, and other prints of the same stamp, while laying the excess of overtrading and speculating to General Jackson, (which, in fact, he so anxiously labored to repress) seemed willing to impress it upon the public mind that his loss was but *retributive justice* The Nashville Banner, (printed within a few miles of the Hermitage,) by way of imparting probability to *these stories,* gave the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer.

"It is rumored that, by the failure of the great Tennessee house of Yeatman, Woods and Co. Gen. JACKSON is a severe sufferer; and that he had loaned his name to a relation, closely connected with land speculations, to the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. If so, the OLD CHIEF has to break also, an apt illustration of his own measures."

The editor of the Banner is the daily associate of Mr. Bell. Mrs. Bell is a partner of the Yeatman and Wood's banking establishment, John F. Erwing, the cashier, is his near neighbor, and the editor, therefore, with direct access to enable him to know the truth, puts forward the rumor, (which we are authorized to contradict,) evidently for the purpose of tarnishing General Jackson's credit, and to countenance Mr. Calhoun's shameless insinuation made last winter on the floor of the Senate, which went to implicate him (Gen. J.) with speculations in the public lands.

We were solicitous to know whether the late President had suffered, as reported by the whigs, by the protest of his bills drawn on his crops, or by endorsement and are happy to learn that there is not a syllable of truth in any of the *whig statements upon this subject.* General Jackson has not drawn a bill for any sum for twenty years. His last crop of cotton was sent to New Orleans, and sold by that *honest and* faithful agent Col. M. White. Twenty two hundred and fifty dollars of its avails were sent to the ex-President before he left Washington, and enabled *him* to meet all his engagements, and reach home clear of debt. The balance was remitted to Nashville without draft.

The three hundred *thousand* dollar story is as destitute of truth as that of the six thousand dollar draft. General Jackson has endorsed for no one; has no connection with banks, banking *companies,* or individual companies of land speculators, or individual speculations in land, cotton, or any thing else. He is fortunately clear of debt, else the kind wishes of the whigs, manifested in their attempts to destroy his credit, might have been realized, in compelling him to sacrifice his property to raise money, to which they have cut off the usual and easy access, by the suspension of specie payments.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Globe of Monday night says:

"The reports in the newspapers with regard to the release of the Mexican vessel Urrea, by Commodore Dallas, we had no doubt were unfounded, as they have proved to be. He holds that vessel subject to the orders of the executive. As she was captured by way of reprisal it is presumed she will be restored to the Mexican Government. Outrageous as the conduct of the Mexican authorities has been, in making immaterially, prizes of all American vessels bound to Texas, there is no authority for the very effective, and under the circumstances, excusable remedy, applied by the Natchez.

Commodore A. S. Wadsworth has been appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Navy, in place of Commodore Rodgers, resigned.

Commodore Chauncey, *being the senior officer,* is President of the Board.—*Metropolitan.*

A private letter from New Orleans states the melancholy fact, that Mr. Mrs. and Miss Barnes, of the Theatre, were on board the steamboat Ben Sherrod, which took fire on the Mississippi, and that they perished in that terrible calamity.

[*Boston Advocate.*

The ship Phenix, arrived at New London from Tahiti in 105 days passage, has on board as passengers, Rev. Samuel Parker, Ithica, N. Y., Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., who crossed the Rocky Mountains on an exploring expedition among the various tribes of Indians, and returned by the way of the Sandwich Islands, and Capt Horn, *after travelling 27,000 miles;* also two sons of Levi Chamberlain, Consular agent of the Sandwich Islands, to be educated in the United States.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERROD.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the dreadful loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire she was engaged *in a race* with the steamer Prairie, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by *raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race,* who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night, the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there were on board about 60 cords. When the crew discovered the fire, they all left their posts and ran for the yawl, without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to allay the extreme confusion, by stating that the fire was extinguished; *twice he forbid* the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was *to the shore! to the shore!* and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given away, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now beggared all description.

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to *jump overboard,* without taking time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly, and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up in the Ben Sherrod—One man, by the name of Ray, *from Louisville,* Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat until taken up by the yawl of the steamboat Columbus, which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost $20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but, from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala., was floating on a barrel, and sustained also a lady, when the Alton drove up, and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up, and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as he was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr McDowell sustained himself sometime against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Randell floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, *but lost one thousand dollars* worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francia Few, who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Randell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than 60 escaped, leaving *one hundred and seventy five* drowned, including the captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat badly burnt. The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:

Mrs. McDowell, of Belfont, South Alabama;
Mrs. Gamble and three children, of New Orleans; Miss Francia Few, of Belfont, South Alabama.

Mrs Smith, of Mobile, saved.

The following are the names of the passengers saved by the steamer Statesman:

Thompson Duvall, Shelby county, Indiana.
Matthew M. Orme, Natchez.
Thomas W. Blagg, Alabama.
J. S. Lowe, Tennessee.
Charles W. Andrews, Yates co. N. Y.
Cantin Macon, Cincinnati.
William Wallace, New York.
John Montgomery, Indiana.
James O. Phillips, do.
J. W Brent, Pecan Point.
John Dana.
Edward Bushman.
Edward H Burns, Indiana.
John N. Williams, do.
John Blanc, New Orleans.
John A. Davis, Florence, Alabama.
Daniel Marshall, Moscow, Indiana.
Erastus Griggs, Marietta, Ohio.
A. Randall, Rocky Springs, Mi. left at Fort Adams.
James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
Ephraim Stanfield, do
W. T. Gamble and Son, N. O. left at Fort Adams.
Rosamond P. Andrews.
A H. Hartley, Arkansas.
John Lowney, Indiana.
Hugh Simpson, Tennessee.
Constantine Mahan, Ohio.
Patrick H. Wadkins, Bedford co. Va.

In addition to the foregoing, Captain Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red river, fifteen miles below Fort Adams. Captain Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the *unfortunate sufferers.* How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod, at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

FROM THE ARMY.

An official communication has been received from General Jesup, dated Tampa Bay, May 8th, enclosing a report from Lieutenant Colonel Harney, the commander at Fort Mellon, on Lake Monroe, in which part of the country the great body of the Seminole nation is concentrated. General Jesup, states that Powell will be highly useful in bringing the Indians in, and hastening their embarkation; that Micanopy, Jumper, and Cloud are at Tampa with a part of their people; that Hulla-toochie is collecting his people, and will be in by the 20th; that Alligator's people were assembled, but dispersed in consequence of a report that they are to be executed as soon as they placed themselves in our power. They are re-assembling.

The report of Lieutenant Colonel Harney states that the chiefs Co-e-hah-jo, Tus-kee-ne-hah, Os-sin-yah-holo, (Powell,) and the Wild Cat (Philip's son) arrived yesterday with a great many of their warriors and women. Philip was too sick to go about, and did not attend, but his son, a smart fellow, represents him. Sam Jones has not yet come in, but was expected last night. The council which they held terminated well. *There was not a man present made any objection* to the talk which Micanopy sent them.—*His word is law.* Co-e-hah-jo assures General Jesup, through Colonel Harney, that he has the same talk now that he had when he was with the General, and begs that the time might be given them. They were hurrying all they could, *and if they are not pushed every thing will go* on without trouble. They are all anxious to get off as soon as possible, but dislike to start for Tampa before all their people assemble.—Sam Jones was at the council. Co-e-hah-jo expects his brothers in every hour. He and Powell were with Colonel Harney. Powell slept in the Colonel's tent last night, and they both say that it will not be more than a week before they are on the road to Tampa. Co-e-hah-jo's camp is about twenty and Powell's about fifteen miles from Fort Mellon.

Powell will join Co-e-hah-jo, where they will all remain until they start for Tampa. The camp is on the road to Pampa. Co-e-hah-jo states that he has got strong men to help him meaning Tus-keen-e-hah, Powell and Wild Cat, and that they will all put their heads together to do business. One of the parties, (Tuck-e-loch-e-hah-jo, with 73 warriors.) arrived in Co-e-hah-jo's camp last night. Some of his band are yet behind; but as he has not all the chiefs here, he will return immediately for the balance.—Col. H. states that he learns from those now present, that there are not less than 2,500 red warriors (good warriors) in that part of the country, not including lads, &c. or negroes, who fight as well as any in the country. He states that every thing is going on as well as can be expected, considering the nature of the country and their numbers; that no idea can be formed of the number of the women and children, and that the chiefs cannot tell how many negroes they have belonging to them. They do not wish to turn over the negroes belonging to the whites until they are about to set off for Tampa, as many of them would run away before they could be brought in.—*Globe.*

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1837.

MUTINY AT THE TEXAN CAMP.

As I have observed in my former communications, the Texan volunteers cantoned at the camp upon La Baca, or Navidad, have been so very much dissatisfied at the state of inaction in which they have been kept for the last 12 months, and felt very anxious either to advance into Mexico, or to obtain their discharge. The Texan army is daily increasing in numbers, by the constant arrival of volunteers, and amounts now to 2,150, in the best order and discipline; but the government is labouring under great difficulties to keep them together. In fact the soldiers begin to suffer from the want of provisions and pay; and under such circumstances, no wonder the following occurrence has taken place.

On the 5th ultimo some unwillingness was manifested by a number of the volunteers to attend to their duties on the pretence that they were refused what government had promised them. On the following day several of them refused to assemble on parade, and were consequently put under guard, and confined in irons, by order, as it was reported, of the commanding general, A Sidney Johnson.

The same night, about 500 men, armed with muskets and bayonets, proceeded to the guard tent, and demanded of the captain of the guard the immediate release of the prisoners; he refusing to grant this, the mutineers entered the tent and knocked off the irons of the men confined there. Communication of this movement was quickly conveyed to General Johnson, who was still confined to his tent; but in despite of his wounds, he mounted his horse, rode to the artillery corps, and ordered a parade of the various companies.

The cannons were loaded with grape and canister, and drawn up so as to rake the whole line of the mutineers. General Johnson then unhesitatingly rode up, ordering them to ground their arms immediately, or to receive the discharge of the artillery. The mutineers finding their situation rather unpleasant, cast a look at the artillerymen, and obeyed the order without murmuring.

The ringleaders (about 29 in number) were then secured and put in irons—the remainder dispersed to their quarters, and order and discipline were restored in the camp. General Johnson seldom leaves his tent, his wound not permitting it. He has written to the Secretary of War, either to send him officers to assist in the command, or to appoint another commander; but by this time, Gen Felix Houston must have returned to the army.

CURIOUS ADVENTURE.

A schooner bearing the name of the Western Trader, having on board several hands, cleared from Cleveland for Detroit, on the 13th of last December, and became fixed in the ice on the 17th, about fifteen miles from Detroit river — Since that time up to Friday last, the vessel has been embedded in the ice, while her crew, subjected to short supplies of clothing and food, have been exposed to the "peltings of the pitiless storm" for more than five months, in the most forbidding season of the year. This little company, whose adventures under different circumstances would afford a subject of thrilling romance, have been deprived of the blessings of home and the comforts of all domestic and social society. Providence, however, had some regard for our adventurers, and the eye which numbers the hairs of our heads and watches the motions of the sparrow, was not unmindful of those who were destined to be exposed to the storms of a severe winter. Fortunately the cargo of the Trader consisted in part of corn. This was ground in a coffee-mill, and, though destitute of salt or any thing savory, it was made into cakes, which were not only palatable but even luxurious. For fuel they were compelled to use oats, and thus for five months they contrived to keep themselves from starving. It was the determination of the Captain of the Trader, from the outset of his troubles, to preserve his vessel, and in this determination he was nobly seconded by his crew. During all the exposure, therefore, of his vessel, the only damage sustained is simply an injury which is easily repaired. The schooner when she arrived at Dunkirk, last Friday, was complete and uninjured, with the exception of the fore gaff, bulkheads, berths, &c. which had to be cut away for fuel.

The log book furnished to the Editor of the Dunkirk Beacon, states that upon one occasion the crew left the vessel near Conneaut, in order to procure provisions, which place they left with a buck load each, having taken the precaution to procure a whip saw, which proved of great advantage, as on nearing the vessel they found from a change in the wind, a chasm of 5 rods in width; this obstacle was surmounted by cutting off a large cake of ice, upon which the whole party floated over in safety.

Subsequently, the mate alone was placed in a similar predicament, but without the like success. A squall arising, created an open space of two miles, over which he had to pass on his slippery raft; the cutting wind blowing at the time, obliging him to bind his wrists and ancles with shreds of his clothes; but notwithstanding which he was severely frost bitten, yet reached the schooner in safety.

The crew seem to have been indefatigable in their exertions, as about the middle of March the pressure of the ice became so great as to lift the schooner *two feet* out of the water; they fixed a purchase at the mast head, and succeeded in cutting and raising blocks of ice sufficient to let her freely into the water. A change in the wind afterwards increased the pressure, so that she laid nearly on her beam ends, with her bow clear out of the water; however, the hardy bark withstood every shock, and we believe is now without a timber being strained.

"For amusement," says the Beacon, "during this dreary captivity, they had a few books, but with the true spirit of sailors, their chief consolation seemed to be derived from contrasting their situation with that of the crew of the Commerce cast away on the coast of Africa, Robins' description of which they had on board. The crew unanimously agree that loss of food was not more severely felt than the want of tobacco.

From the Charleston Patriot, May 24.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Mr. Horatio Leavitt, a respectable inhabitant of this city, his lady and two children were drowned yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, while taking an airing in a gig near the east end of Sullivan's Island. The first information of the accident was communicated by a negro man belonging to Col Jon, who perceiving at a distance a horse and gig in the water, concluded that some accident had happened, and immediately gave the alarm. A gentleman of this city who was at the time fishing in the vicinity, repaired without loss of time to the spot, and when he reached it, perceived the horse rearing and plunging in the water, with the gig attached, but no person in it.

In a short time the bodies floated ashore. It is impossible to ascertain the manner that this dreadful accident occurred. The most probable conjecture is that, as the horse was gentle, Mr. Leavitt, deceived by the lowness of the tide, must have driven too near the edge of the channel, and that the gig upset, which would naturally precipitate all who were in it into the water, too deep to admit of their extrication. The bodies of Mr. L. and two children were taken up about half-past 5, that of Mrs. L. was found at 11 o'clock last night.

The steamboat Etwan went down at 12 o'clock last night, and brought their bodies to town.

EARTHQUAKES IN SYRIA.

A scientific letter, dated Beyrout, January 2, 1837, says that the earthquake felt in that city the previous day was accompanied by a rumbling noise, lasted about ten seconds, and appeared to proceed from the north. No buildings were thrown down in the town, but seven or eight without the walls, and one or two lives were lost. In the neighbourhood of Beyrout, the course of the river Ontilins was suspended. When the water returned, it was turbid, and of a reddish sandy colour. During the day of the earthquake, the atmosphere was close, and charged with electricity. Four or five minutes after the shock, the compass was still agitated. At Damascus, four minarets and several houses were thrown down; and at Acre, part of the walls and some buildings; Saffet was entirely destroyed, and nearly all the population amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000, had perished. The ground near the city was rent into fearful chasms. Tiberiad was almost entirely overthrown, and the lake rose and swept away many of the inhabitants. The despatch contains a list of thirty-nine villages which had been totally destroyed, and six partially; and Mr. Moore says it had been ascertained that the earthquake was felt on a line of 300 miles in length by 90 in breadth.

A FIGHT

An affray took place yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, near the environs of the city, between a party of Irishmen—Corkmen and Ferdouners. The party was on a migrating excursion to the south, where they had been engaged to work on a canal, and were pursuing their journey, when a dispute arose between the Corkmen and Fardouners, touching the patriotism of Daniel O'Connell. Shillelahs were soon in motion—heads were broken, to the tune of the "Kenney lads," and blood flowed freely. The riot lasted about 20 minutes, after which the party packed up and quietly pursued their journey. A gentleman who saw the affray, says it was one of the most bloody rows he ever witnessed. Nobody killed.—*Sun.*

DEAF SMITH OF TEXAS.

From a young man recently returned to this city from Texas, who was for some considerable time in Smith's company, we learn that this eccentric individual was originally from Catskill, in this State—that he went into that country when it was all a wilderness. He has been there upwards of twenty years, and from having been a hunter and a trapper, he made himself familiar with every nook and corner of the country.

He is about fifty years of age, has married a Mexican woman, and has a numerous family. He neither aspires to nor will accept of any of-

fice, although he has had many others. He has proved himself to be a man of extraordinary courage in many encounters, and great reliance is placed in his judgment. His name is Erastus Smith, but he is known more extensively as Deaf Smith, from his being afflicted with that infirmity.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

KELLY.

Puffing is not our forte, but we cannot resist the temptation to puff Kelly's Richard—it was the most original and powerful performance we have seen for some time; and the concluding fight was the best display of swordmanship we have ever seen upon the stage. The audience testified their approbation by yells of applause, and when the curtain dropped, there was an unanimous shout for "Kelly!" He came forward, blowing, from the fatigues of the field, and opening his mouth, spoke—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Unaccustomed as I am to playing tragedy, I hope you will overlook any little faults I may have committed, and rest satisfied with my exertions to throw myself into a perspiration, and you into a fit of laughter. I thank you for the money you have paid, and shall ever endeavour so to act as to receive a like reward. In conclusion, permit me to observe, (as a Yankee,) now you've got it, how d'ye like it?—*New-Orleans Herald.*

The late sale of the pictures of the Duchess de Berri brought the sum of £60,000.

MEXICO.

We are indebted, says the New Orleans Courier, to Mr. KIDD, of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following extract of a letter, dated

CAMPEACHY, May 6, 1837.

The very great and sudden change in Mexico, and the heavy claims against them on all sides, make things this way not very pleasant.

Santa Anna still remains in retirement, and if he does not leave the country soon, I am afraid he will be no better served than Iturbide. The newspapers seem to think that Great Britan will take a part in defence of Mexico.

The French and English grievances will no doubt be amicably adjusted, and all the tempest turned upon the United States—we shall soon see.

Not a dollar here to pay the troops with, and we are threatened to have them quartered on the town.

The late American Consul made his escape in good time—for these people are getting above themselves, and God only knows what will be the fate of the Americans in these Mexican states.

My latest dates from Matamoras are to the 18th April, by which I learn that General Bravo had detained all the American vessels at that port, expecting that Mexico would declare war against the United States.

P. S. Captain O'Flaherty is still in prison, and in case of war he will have a bad chance of gaining his liberty.

TEXAS.

There were several arrivals from this country yesterday—every thing was quiet. The Mexican fleet had disappeared from the coast, not however, it is reported, before it had captured the Texan schooner of war Independence and schooner Julius Cæser. The Texian fleet had been considerably augmented, and what with the assistance afforded by American vessels of war, merchant men may now go to any of the ports of the Republic without fear of molestation.

The Karankeway Indians, one of the most warlike and dreaded of the tribes which inhabit the frontiers of Mexico, have entered into a treaty with the Texians.

We are verbally informed, on authority on which reliance may be placed, that money, gold and silver, and New Orleans and Mississippi bank notes, were plenty in Houston. Carpenters were receiving 10 dollars per day, and the supply was not adequate to the demand. This holds out inducements of no ordinary kind to mechanics to visit this fine and healthy country.

The Invincible, Brutus and Tom Toby, Texian vessels of war, and the United States ship Boston, were off Galveston Bay. The Boston had every thing ready for action. She was giving convoy to vessels coming and going from the ports of Texas.

It was stated a short time since, that the sloop of war Natchez had sunk two Mexican brigs of war. This is a mistake—she ran them ashore on the Brassos St. Jago, where they went to pieces.

We regret to learn that the late Texian minister to this country, the Hon. Charles Wharton, was a passenger on board the Independence, presumed to have been captured by the Mexican fleet. If this prove true, he and all on board will have a hard time of it.

Commissioners have been appointed by the Government to proceed to this country for the purpose of perfecting a loan of $5,000,000. In these times of pressure and distress, this will be no easy matter.

MEXICO.

From the items of intelligence from Vera Cruz, to the 2d instant, published in the New York Courier, we learn that the French Admiral who had been to the city of Mexico to demand reparation for the injuries inflicted on French commerce, had satisfactorily adjusted all difficulties and was on his return to Vera Cruz. High compliments were paid him by the official paper on the occasion of his leaving the city. The French squadron was to sail forthwith for the West Indies.

The British Minister, Mr. Packenham, and British Consul General, Mr. O. Gorham, were to have left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., in the English packet. Their departure had no reference to any political question. The packet was to take a large amount of specie to Havana and England—probably $700,000 or $800,000.

The following account of the capture of the Texan armed schooner Independence is furnished by a person who was on board of her:

"The Independence, Captain Wheelwright, carrying 7 guns, and having a crew of 35 men, including officers, sailed from the South West Pass on the 12th April for Velasco. She had besides 18 passengers on board. On the 17th at daylight, she discovered two Mexican brigs of war standing down between her and the land, and cutting her off shore. The Mexicans showed their colours, and the Independence hoisted hers—there respective characters thus became known to each other.

The latter kept on her course hauling in gradually to the shore. At 8 A. M. one of the brigs which sailed much faster than the other opened her fire, and was soon after joined by her consort. The chase continued until half past 11 A. M. when Capt. Wheelwright was severely wounded by a splinter from a round shot. At Meridian, the two Mexican brigs being in a position to rake the Independence, she surrendered, having no means of escape and further resistance being unavailing.

The Mexican vessels proved to be the Libertador, flag ship, under the command of Commodore Lopez, mounting 14 guns and having a crew of about 130 men. The Vencedor del Almo mounted 13 guns—one a pivot, and had a crew of from 80 to 90 men. The Independence had no other means of defence but her pivot gun, her waist guns, only six pounders, were of little or no use, the wind being high and a heavy sea on during the chase. After the capture the crew and passengers were taken on board the Mexican brigs—with the exception of Captain Wheelwright—where they received the most humane treatment from Commodore Lopez and his officers. Loss on board the Independence: Captain Wheelwright severely wounded and one passenger slightly. Loss on board the Mexican, two killed and two wounded, who subsequently died.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATS.

The New Orleans True American ship of 23d inst, says—

"Commodore Dallas has taken the thing in hand. We hear from Pensacola yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four sloops and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessels, and reparation for the injuries done our commerce."

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

Even after what we know of the fiendish cruelty of the Mexicans, our readers will be astonished at the new and unheard of barbarities inflicted upon the American citizens captured on the high seas, as they are described in the letters and other articles which we publish to day.

We begin to believe the President has convoked Congress as much on account of the affairs of Mexico as that of the currney.

Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The frigate Constellation, the sloops of war Boston, St. Louis, Concord and Natchez, with the schooner Grampus, are to sail this day from Pensacola for a cruise on the coast of Mexico. Commodore Dallas ought to demand at the least the liberation of his countrymen from the clutches of those Mexican tigers, at the mouth of his cannon.

We have in our posession the original of the following letter, which we received by a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pensacola.—The Champion is an American vessel and was taken under the American flag on the high seas. Three of the prisoners, whose sufferings are described in the letter, and females!

MATAMORAS, May 3, 1837.

Dear Friend—I am not allowed to converse with any one, but I hope to see better days.—We have suffered much, have been in a room 20 feet square—45 persons—the doors shut, and live animals too numerous to mention—nothing to eat for 60 hours. I wish you to publish our situation the first opportunity. They have robbed us of every thing, and God knows whether we shall ever get clear. They say we should have been cleared if it had not been for the Natchez sloop of war. We are miserable.—Publish this if you please.

In haste, yours, N. SHERWOOD.
Master schr. Champion.

To J. B. MINCE, master Rob Roy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi to his friend in the city of Washington.

"NATCHEZ, May 10, 1837.

"I was in a tight place on Monday night, the 8th inst. on board the steamboat Ben Sherrod. About ten miles above Fort Adams, on her way up, she took fire; the tiller rope burnt before the pilot could put her ashore. She had on board a full freight, and about 300 passengers in all, cabin and deck. Of the 28 ladies on board, only two are saved; and possibly there might be 50 persons in all who escaped losing their *all*. I had been to New Orleans, raking and scraping, and had succeeded in getting a larger pile than was to my advantage in gold and silver, together with a little United States money. As soon as I saw that the boat would burn before she would land, I joined with others and threw over some of the cotton bales which lay convenient, and mounted one. Some joined me, but in passing the wheels they all washed off, and none succeeded in getting hold again. In passing the stern, a gentleman and his lady jumped over, endeavouring to share with me the cotton bale, and with much difficulty I succeeded in getting them hold of the end of the band ropes. A number of times, when we came in the whirls, the bale would turn; then he would beg of me to save his dear Laura for God's sake, which I did time after time, until I found myself so completely exhausted that I was obliged to drift with the bale, not having strength sufficient to get upon it. In one of those whirls, or sucks in the water, they both went off; the gentleman seemed to give up all hopes, and it was so dark that all I could do was to save myself. I asked them where they were going; he replied to Baltimore. I do not know their names. When it was light enough to discern the shore, I was quite near, and it was with great difficulty that I mustered courage to leave the bale, and trust getting on the shore. I tried it and succeeded. Just as I landed and crawled up the bank, a steamboat came in sight, drifting down, picking up all who had survived the last three or four hours."—*Nat. Intel.*

The Delaware Gazette states that the Wheat Crop in that vicinity, which, a short time since, presented any thing but a favourable appearance, has within the last two weeks, improved astonishingly, and gives promise of a good crop.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McElhiney, WILLIAM A. DELANY, Esq. of Charles county, to Miss MATILDA, eldest daughter of George Mackubin, Esq. of this city.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

(And Immediate Possession Given.)

THE NEW BRICK HOUSE in Green street. For terms apply to

PHILIP CLAYTON.

June 1.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, To wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this 26th day of May 1837, Thomas I. Talbott of said county, brought before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said State in and for Anne-Arundel county, a BAY GELDING trespassing on his enclosures, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, some white at the end of his nose, and some marks with the saddle, no shoe on his left fore foot.

Given under my hand,

DANIEL LAMBORN.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS I. TALBOTT,
Living 8½ miles from Baltimore on the Washington Turnpike Road.

June 1. 3t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having come to the determination of discontinuing the Lottery and Exchange business, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such CASH ORDERS for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. All persons indebted to him on open account will please call and settle either with *Bank Notes* or Written Promises, and those on Note or Judgment

Are requested to pay
Without *further* delay.

F. M. J.

75,000 Dollars!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837,
Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

HIGH!	RICHER!!	RICHEST!!!
1	Princely Prize of	$75,000?!
1	Splendid do	25,000!!
1	do do	20,000!!
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	9,000
1	prize of	8,000
1	prize of	7,500
1	prize of	7,000
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,732½
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
5	prizes of	1,750
5	prizes of	1,500
50	prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to $1,114,162 50.

Tickets 820—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
ANNAPOLIS.

☞ EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale.

June 1.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county are requested to meet at the Court House in this city, on TUESDAY the 6th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

May 25. 2 R. tm.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given.

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25. 2

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

May 25. 2

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 27 R. tm.

IN CHANCERY,

23d May, 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, trustee appointed for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Dulany, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 24th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next.

The report states, that Lot No. 38, in the city of Annapolis, parcel of said estate, was sold for $400.

THEODORICK BLAND, Ch.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 25. 2 3w.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 4 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 25. 2 3m.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

THE Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road having been opened under the direction of the subscribers, Commissioners, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company," passed at December session 1836, and five hundred shares of the said stock having been subscribed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said capital stock will be held at the City Hall in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the sixth day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place the subscription books will be laid before the subscribers, and an Election will be held for Six Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year.

AMOS A WILLIAMS,
LEONARD IGLEHART,
ALEXANDER RANDALL,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
GEORGE WELLS,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
Commissioners.

May 11. tm.

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years.—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

IN CHANCERY,

18th May, 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Maynard, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, John S. Sellman, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of June next.

The report states, that a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Annapolis sold for seven hundred dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 25. 2 3w.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to suit the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Dec 2.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in department will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.*

The informaton which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned,—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†*From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

☞ SEVENTEEN ☜

POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father,
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT,

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs 8s, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

loats might be kept [illegible] the Phillips especially, being so light that the weight of four or five men would careen her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and, had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire, while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead. Our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground, and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will, and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was belched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats struck with a more violent concussion than before; the alarm of the ladies increased; the captain of the Phillips was besought to desist, and assured that the ladies in question, from their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Captain McClain yielded to their importunities, and in passing the point above the town just named bore away and left the channel to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were even more alarmed. Camphor, ammonia, and all the restoratives on board flew around in profusion until the cabin resembled a chemical laboratory.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.

The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty five miles below Cincinnati. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at ten minutes past one, having performed the run in 13 hours and 35 minutes—150 miles.

Office of the Pennsylvania Courier,
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1837.

Escape of Prisoners.—Yesterday morning between the hours of eight and nine, some male prisoners in the House of Refuge, seized a favourable moment, knocked down the keeper, opened the gates—and nearly forty of the inmates effected their escape. As soon as they arrived without the walls of the prison, they all ran together in one direction for some distance creating excitement and alarm by the cry of—Mad Dog! Mad Dog!!

Two of the prisoners divided from the main body, and were chased to the banks of the Schuylkill, where they plunged into the water, swam across, and thus eluded pursuit. We have not heard whether any of the fugitives were taken. The keeper who was knocked down, was not, as we understand, seriously injured, but on recovering himself, expressed the greatest astonishment at the sudden depopulation of his dominions. He raised the "hue and cry" as soon as possible.

INCENDIARY CAUGHT.

A barn belonging to Mr. Daniel Morey, of Stillwater, Mass. was, together with four horses, consumed by fire on the 20th inst. A villain by the name of Bortle has confessed the fact of his being the incendiary. B., together with another by the name of Sheffer, are now in that village. The loss of Mr. Morey is said to amount about to $1,800.

From the Savannah Georgian.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA—MORE MURDERS.

A letter received in this city by the J. Stoney, from Garey's Ferry, says, that on Monday last, some teamsters arrived at that place and report that a baggage train returning from Fort Mellon to Tampa Bay, had been attacked by a body of Indians and the wagon master, (one of the late South Carolina militia) was killed, with two teamsters, and some inhabitants in the neighborhood, who had returned to their plantations, supposing the war was at an end.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,
CHARLESTON, June 1—5 P. M.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—From a passenger arrived yesterday on board the steamboat John Stoney, which left Black creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence has been received there that an expedition, under Lieutenant R. M. PEYTON, of the army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to the upper part of the St. John's river; that Lieut. PEYTON had discovered a large lake, heretofore unknown to the whites; the Indians were cultivating large fields of corn, that twelve negroes (the property of Colonel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P., had come in and give themselves up. The negroes state the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks; and that Powell (who has been represented to the contrary by all the other Indians who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp) is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a chief of much influence with his tribe.

BY THE STEAMBOAT FROM NORFOLK.

BEACON OFFICE.
NORFOLK, June 4, 1837.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The beautiful village of Suffolk has suffered from a most destructive conflagration. It broke out on Saturday morning at the lower part of the village, and gained in spite of every effort, consuming the Court House, Jail, and a number of stores and dwellings. The loss is very heavy, and but slightly insured.—About FIFTY DWELLING HOUSES consumed.

NAVAL.

The U. S. Ship Macedonian, dropped down from the Navy Yard to the Naval anchorage below the forts on Saturday afternoon.

Lieuts. Miller, Smoot and Allen, and Dr. Russell of the Army, and Lt. Stallings, U. S. N. late of the Schr. Grampus, came passengers in the South Carolina.

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam packet South Carolina from Charleston we have the papers of that city of Friday. The Indians, it was feared, were playing their old game of deceit and treachery, and were playing shy till the moment of striking a blow had arrived. Some thought more favorably of their intentions, but Gen. Jesup is probably well aware of the character of those he must deal with. The U. S. Squadron had not sailed from Pensacola at the latest dates. It was to have sailed on the 25th ult.

From the Savanah Georgian, 30th ult.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—LATEST FROM TAMPA.

PENSACOLA, May 22, NAVAL.

The West India squandron is expected to sail on the 25th inst. for the Gulf of Mexico. It consists of the

Frigate Constellation, Com. A. J. Dallas.
Sloops of war Concord, M. Mix, Com'r.
Natchez, W. Mervine, Commander.
St. Louis, Thos. Paine, Commander.
Boston, Fred. Engle, Lieut. Com'g.
Schr. Grampus, J. M. McIntosh Lt. Com'g.

The U. S steamer America, Lieutenant Com'g S Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Tampa; no news of consequence. The Indians came in slowly, and did not bring their rifles nor women and children; after remaining about the camp some time, they would go out under the pretence of bringing them in.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, at Mount Dilton, by the Rev. Wm. Pinkney, of Prince-George's, SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esq. of Anne Arundel, to ELIZABETH ANN, second daughter of William P. Mills, Esq. of Baltimore county.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,
Lisbon.

June 6th, 1837.

Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

June 6th, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day pursuant to notice to that effect, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

ELIAS ELLICOTT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Dr. DENNIS CLAUDE,
JOHN MILLER.

The Directors the following day appointed JOHN JOHNSON, President of the Company; GEORGE W HUGHES, Engineer; and NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

It was then resolved, that a requisition be made on the Stockholders for a payment of Four Dollars on each share of its Capital Stock to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That an instalment of Four Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company is required to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

By order of the Board.
N. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

June 6 R. 4w.

IN CHANCERY,

23d May, 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, trustee appointed for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Dulany, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 24th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next.

The report states, that Lot No. 58, in the city of Annapolis, parcel of said estate, was sold for $400

THEODORICK BLAND, Ch.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 25. 3 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having come to the determination to discontinue the Lottery and Exchange business until the present crisis in the affairs of the country shall have passed away, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such Cash Orders for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. All persons indebted to him on open account will please call and settle either with *Bank Notes* or Written Promises, and those on Note or Judgment

Are requested to pay
Without *further* delay.

F. M. J.

75,000 *Dollars!!*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837,
Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

RICH! RICHER!!		RICHEST!!!
1	Princely Prize of	$75,000!!
1	Splendid do	25,000!!
1	do do	20,000!!
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	9,000
1	prize of	8,000
1	prize of	7,500
1	prize of	7,000
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,782½
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
5	prizes of	1,750
5	prizes of	1,500
50	prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to $1,114,162 50.

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale by
F. M. JARBOE,
ANNAPOLIS.

☞ EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale.

June 1.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court

May 11. 3 3m

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Hen. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 25. 3m.

CORN MEAL.

THE WORM-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being new in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a TOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S C will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

May 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.

SARAH JONES, Adm'x.

May 25. 3 6w.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter *directly useful* to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery Feb. 23.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

(That Convenient Residence, Store,)

THE NEW BRICK HOUSE in Green street. For terms apply to

PHILIP CRAWFORD.

June 1. 2

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County, To wit

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this 26th day of May 1837, Thomas I. Talbott of said county, brought before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said State and for Anne-Arundel county, a BAY GELDING trespassing on his enclosures, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, some white at the end of his nose, and some marks with the saddle, no shoe on his left fore foot.

Given under my hand.

DANIEL LAMBORN.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS I. TALBOTT,
Living 8½ miles from Baltimore on the Washington Turnpike Road.

June 1. 2 3t*

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years. Enquire at this office.

April 27.

IN CHANCERY,

18th May, 1837.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Maynard, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, John S. Sellman, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 2 th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of June next.

The report states, that a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Annapolis sold for seven hundred dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 25. 3 3w

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit, proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 3, 1837.

FOR CONGRESS
Fourth Congressional District.
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

The indisposition of the Editor, who has been for the last ten days confined to his bed; has prevented us from issuing more than an half sheet. We hope to make amends for this curtailment in the course of time.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT
(Adjourned Term.)

Commenced its session on Monday, for the Trial of the cause, State vs. Stewart—*Removed from* Baltimore to this county.

The examination of the witnesses in the case it is thought will occupy nearly the whole week.

From the Baltimore Republican.

GREAT MEETING—VOICE OF BALTIMORE.

Never did there assemble in the city of Baltimore so large and respectable a meeting of the bone and sinew, the genuine wealth, defence and patriotism of the community, as convened on Monday evening, 29th May, at Monument Square, to take into consideration the present derangement of the currency of our beloved country, and to suggest its *remedy*, which it will be perceived below has its foundation in the ballot box and its application in the virtuous energy and nerve of the American people.

Mr. Francis Gallagher organized the meeting by nominating the officers whose names are appended.

Mr. B. H. Richardson, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting in his peculiarly honest and business-like eloquence; and was followed, upon a call from the people, by Wm. P. Preston, Esq in a speech, characterized by a vigorous spirit and fearless expression, which met its reply and reward in the concurring responses of the surrounding multitude. J. C. Le Grand, Esq. after some really matter of fact and appropriate remarks, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority. It is important to state that a set of resolutions of an opposite character, recommending a United States Bank, &c were read by their mover and offered as a substitute, but upon the cries of "No! No! give us the first resolutions!" were permitted peaceably to fall to the ground.

Whereas it is a privilege guaranteed to us by our bill of rights, to meet together and deliberate as a free and independent people upon all subjects of public interest, (in the exercise and enjoyment of which we have this evening assembled,) and which right has never been questioned, save by those who are conscious of their own unworthiness, and therefore unwilling to have their conduct examined into by a reflecting community;

And whereas commercial embarrassments in all the principal cities of the Union, extending by association of interests the baleful consequences of want of confidence and universal distrust to every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry have prevailed to such an alarming extent as to look it appear as an intended remedial, but in our opinion an unjustifiable policy with the chartered banking institutions throughout the country to suspend specie payments with a view of giving such relief to the trading community as the exigencies of its increased and increasing demands for monied facilities seemed to require;

And whereas, such a condition of monetary affairs is as portentious as it is illegal and unusual, and therefore becomes a matter for serious, sober, and unprejudiced reflection; firstly, to trace these derangements to their proper sources, and, secondly, to suggest the wisest measures to effect a radical cure of existing evils, and induce a return to the established usages prescribed by the laws and sanctioned by experience;

And whereas the banks of Baltimore having determined in direct contravention of the laws of the state to, and have actually suspended specie payments, whereby the community have been unjustly deprived by depreciation to some extent of their savings consisting of notes of said banks; and whereas in the opinion of this meeting the measure was prompted by a desire to uphold bankrupt speculators and insolvent brokers at the expense of the honest and industrious portion of the community, it therefore becomes necessary for all opponents of deception and legalized imposition to express their disapprobation of the measure—the motives that originated it, and the purposes which it was intended to serve;

And whereas the history of the world presents no instance of corruption to such an extent in the banking institutions of any country—such utter prostitution of good faith, and total recklessness of the rights and property of the people, as has been evinced by the late preconcerted plan of suspension; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting are of the opinion that the present crisis presents a struggle of the virtuous and industrious portions of the community against bank advocates, and the enemies to good morals and republicanism, and therefore it is the duty of all who are anxious for the preservation of our republican form of government, to rally around the standard which has been reared as distinctive of a pure administration of justice, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the wise precaution of the National Government in refusing to receive in payment for the public domain the notes of bankrupt institutions and we also most cordially approve of the firm resolve of the present National Executive, to fearlessly execute the laws of the land, notwithstanding the senseless clamours of the British party in this country and England.

Resolved, That the measures urged to be taken by the British Bank party of this country to arrest the due execution of the laws, are as base as they are treacherous to the best interests of the people and permanency of our political institutions, and as such merits the reprehension of every lover of his country. That the resolutions adopted at the meetings of the merchants of New York and Boston threatening to force the officers of the National Government to perjure themselves, and violate the laws which Congress in the discharge of its legitimate duties passed with the view of prescribing the extent of the said officers discretionary powers, prohibiting, as they do, the reception of the notes of non-specie paying banks for debts due the government, are detestable in every feature, and odious to the contemplation of every admirer of law, order, and common honesty.

Resolved, That the remarkable coincidence in the stoppage of the different banks of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities, clearly evidences that it was the result produced by the secret acts of the direction of the United States Bank—for no five or six cities could, by mere accident, determine upon the same thing upon the same day; therefore this meeting is of the opinion that the *suspension* of specie payments has been produced with a view of shielding from the public's gaze the utter insolvency of the United States Bank, and to sell out at the expense of the people of the country the overreacting, overtrading, and broken down stock-jobbers of Europe as well as those in our own country, by affording an opportunity to remove from the country the specie which was introduced into it by wise and prudential legislation.

Resolved, That we recognize in the banking system, (such, at least, as it has been, with a few exceptions, in this country,) nothing but a well matured system of fraud and deception—involving the great mass of the people, whilst it enables the few to amass princely fortunes at their expense—that its acts are corrupting in the extreme, by inducing the unwary to engage in unprofitable speculations, the losses of which must ultimately be borne by the *people—by their own losses, which necessarily* terminate in the ruin of all who are in any manner interested in them—by encouraging factious, traitorous disaffection towards the republican complexion of our government—by seducing the unwary to deposit the result of their earnings in its creatures, from which it may be taken *without responsibility* on the part of any one as facts have demonstrated. And, moreover, because the history of the present and past, fully demonstrates that THEY ARE OF NO USE IN TIMES OF EXIGENCY, when, if ever, their assistance would be most essential—spreading terror and dismay throughout the community by the means of their hired and prostituted presses, which disregard the public welfare, provided they are permitted to fatten upon the spoils which are gathered by the hand of protected corruption.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the issue of certificates on the part of the corporation, *as a substitute for the specie in use*. And, that we consider them as having been issued in contravention of the well known laws of the State,—having the effect of enabling brokers and shavers to prey upon the necessities of the labouring man,—and further, to drive from circulation the gold and silver of the country as a *preparatory step to its future* exportation to Europe.

Resolved, That we consider the Treasury Circular as the very salvation of the whole west; and as the only means of retaining in the country the specie which had been drawn into it by superior statesmanship. That it protected the banks by *preventing them from issuing* their notes with the view of loaning them to land speculators, as the Government had wisely determined not to receive them.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the truth of the sentiments expressed by Daniel Webster, in the year 1816, on the floor of Congress, that "the framers of the Constitution and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were hard money men, they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium. They therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was *gold and silver coin*." That "gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad. There could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency."

Resolved, That we place our sole reliance in the virtue of the people—the purity of our doctrines—and the patriotic firmness of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, to relieve us from the present distressed state of affairs brought on by the stock-gambling, speculating part of the community,—resolving as we do, to render him every assistance within our power to secure the country from the grasp of foreign avarice, and domestic treason.

Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and Washington, are worthy of freemen, and repugnant to none but bank sycophants, who rather than forego the gratification consequent upon the receipt of the price of their servitude, would sacrifice their country, and with it the hopes of freedom.

Resolved, That we consider the efforts constantly being made by Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank, and his minions, to bring the government under the control of a monied institution, as deserving nothing but the severest condemnation on the part of all who love the independence of the country, and understand their insidious movements to render this country, with all its resources, but a tributary to British insolence and corruption.

Resolved, That we can in no other manner appreciate the present exultations of the Bank-party at the inability of the government to meet promptly with specie payments all dues brought against it, occasioned as it has been, by the acts of those of their party who acted as Directors of the banks in which the public monies were deposited, other than as emanating from principles similar to those which actuated the same party in rejoicing at the distress of the late war, and the occasional triumphs of the invading enemy.

Resolved, That we feel the fullest confidence in the political integrity of our fellow citizens throughout the country, and have no fears, that they will refuse to lend their aid to the maintainance of moral as well as political honesty, which has been so grossly outraged by the late proceedings of the different Banks and meetings of merchants, and stock-jobbers in some of the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That this meeting are well aware from its knowledge of the history of the world, that there never has existed a public benefactor, (such as the late National Executive) but who has not been subjected to the contempt and derision of the ignorant and knavish, whenever engaged in the prosecution of any scheme calculated to render the people more happy and prosperous; and therefore they are not surprised at the opposition that has been kept up against all who have been and are known to entertain a preference for a specie currency which no artifice can change, and which no bank panic can deprive of its value.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to request the officers of the different banks of the city to resume specie payments, inasmuch as a knowledge on their part of the desires of the community, is all sufficient which imperiously demand, that a resumption of specie payments should be resorted to, if not immediately, as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the answer of the banks in Philadelphia to the requisitions of the meeting held in that city on the 15th inst. is only a piece of shallow sophistry, intended to blind the people by an air of specious candour and worse logic, inasmuch as it is no argument against the redemption of notes of the amount of five dollars, to say, that such an act would drain the banks *of specie, which would soon find its way out of* the country—and that it would be dishonest to pay the holders of notes of 5 dollars and not those of 10 dollars and a higher denomination—because, 1st as a matter of strict right the banks cannot question the object of the holder of the specie—they have no power to withhold their specified promise even if the individual should choose to part with it for foreign exportation—and because, by redeeming their notes with the smaller coin, there could be no fear of of exportation, as pieces of 25, 10 and 5 cents value are not sent out of the country. 2 dly, because by retaining within their own hands their notes of five dollars as they are redeemed,—there can be no danger of draining their vaults by such resumption—3d it cannot be dishonest by their own showing to redeem notes only of the amount of five dollars, because as they themselves say, the notes of a larger denomination could be exchanged for those of five dollars; thus dividing the larger of their liabilities into a number of smaller ones.

Resolved, That to aid in the redemption of notes of 5 dollars, the Executive be requested to direct as far as he has the constitutional power, the coining at the National mint ONLY pieces of smaller value as of 5, 10, and 25 cents.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the President of the United States, signed by the officers, accompanied with a request to use all his constitutional powers to secure for the people the only currency recognized by the Constitution.

B. H. RICHARDSON, Pres't.

Henry S. Sanderson, J. J. Johnson, Samuel Lucas, Isaac M Denson, Richard Marley, John W. Watkins, Vice Presidents.

Charles Soran, Jos. Breck, and J. C. Legrand, Secretaries.

VESSEL RUN DOWN AND SUNK IN THE DELAWARE.

On Wednesday night about nine o'clock, the steam tow boat Pennsylvania, Capt. Rutherford, when off Thompson's Point, run down the schooner First Consul and sunk her. The captain and crew were saved with difficulty. Capt. R. states that the accident was unavoidable, but it does appear to us that a very poor look out, or rather no look out at all, could have been kept.

The New Bedford Gazette of Wednesday, states, that there were forty ships lying at the wharves of that city which have within the last *few months returned from whaling voyages.*

Hagerstown, June 1.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday last, William, the eldest son of Mr. George Bowman, of this town, aged about thirteen years, was instantaneously killed by *the accidental discharge of a gun*. The particulars, we believe, are these: The deceased, his father, and Mr. J. K. Harry, were out gunning about eight miles from town. Having stopped at a spring to refresh themselves, Mr. H. took up one of the guns, perhaps a rifle, and while examining it, on a sudden change of position, it discharged, and the contents, we believe a rifle ball, entered the cheek of the deceased between the eye and the mouth and caused immediate death. We understand that Mr. Bowman, the father of the unfortunate child, exonerates Mr. H. from all blame.

The deceased was an interesting and promising child, the effect of whose melancholy death upon his parents and acquaintances, but particularly upon the agonized father who witnessed it, may be imagined, but cannot be described.—*Torch Light.*

DESPERATE AFFAIR.

Allusion has been made in *some* of the newspapers to a duel that was about to be fought near Memphis. (Tenn.) The parties were proceeding to the battle ground when the item was penned. We have been furnished with the following particulars relating to this fatal transaction, in a letter from a gentleman who was an eye witness of the scene: "The duel was fought between a Mr. Goldson and Mr. Jackson, both of Memphis. They fought over in Arkansas, May 15th, at 15 paces—they were to fire between one and five—they fired at the word five, together, and so near that it made but one report. Jackson's ball passed through Goldson's heart and left arm; Goldson's ball went through Jackson's thighs. Goldson never breathed after he fell; but Jackson, as he lay on the ground, asked his seconds how his opponent was when they left him? They told him he was dead; he replied, "I thought I would kill him!"

By the Southern Express Mail.

The following interesting item of intelligence from Mexico, is copied from the New Orleans Bee of 29th May:

"We learn with great pleasure, by the schr. Mechanic from Matamoras, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of General Bustamente, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamente's character, and an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

General Santa Anna was still at his plantation near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, May 25.

Tampico, May 10.

Dear Sir:—The conducta of specie has not been able to pass in consequence of the movements of Generals Montezuma and Ugarte in St. Luis, but the Governor informs me that he has received an express just arrived, from which *we learn that General Cortazar entered* and routed completely the refractory in that city, and re established order there. Montezuma fled to Rio Verde, and is going to be dispersed, with Ugarte and other ringleaders.

An attempt was made to excite the populace of the capital to second the revolution in St. Luis but was promptly put down by the Government, and the ringleaders apprehended, among whom was General Palafox. The Federal party has no chance now. Bustamente is putting them down in all directions.

The division of Cartazar is now on its march to reinforce the division of Bravo, which continues distributed in Metamoras, the adjacent towns, and in Leon Vicario, and which amounts, altogether to 7,000 men, which Bustamente, so far from ordering the withdrawal of those troops, has caused to be reinforced by a division in reserve, which will be stationed by steps in Zacatecas and St Luis. They have heard of the mad intentions (as they say) of the Texians to advance and take Metamoras, and have prepared accordingly. They have also 800 cavalry on the banks of the Rio Bravo, that can be reunited in any given point in less than a week.

At present the movement of those troops will depend on the payment of six millions of dollars, contributions of the priests and friars, and which it is said will be paid even by selling their goods and chattels, as is decreed by the Mexican Congress.

The administration of Bustamente is not like that of Santa Anna; it is an administration which unites the opinions of all the powerful classes in the country. They expect soon to renew the war against Texas, and, as they say, conquer them at once. They are now building at Campeachy two brigs and four schooners, said to be of solid constructions and bends.

The Government have also ordered a draft of 6,000 on all the departments of the nation, formerly called *States of the Confederation*. They are also of opinion that the altercations with the United States Government will be soon amicably adjusted by negotiation; but they say the affairs of Texas can never be settled until either the whole Mexican race be exterminated, or until the last Texian shall disappear from that colony.

Various causes have retarded so long the march of the expedition into Texas; one of them being the unexpected return of Santa Anna, who has now fallen forever; but of course the main cause was the want of money. At present the movement of the troops will depend on the six millions of dollars alluded to above.

All kinds of business here is very dull, and we are waiting for the conducta with a million and a half of money, now that St. Luis is free from revolutionists, who wish only robbery, and not the constitution as they pretended.

Mr. W. Kidd, Merchant's Exchange, N. O.

P. S. Gen. F. Toro, brother-in-law of Santa Anna, has finally been shipped off from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, by order of the Government, notwithstanding his pretensions of sickness to remain at his country seat.

SLAVE TRADE PROSECUTION.

Eight African negroes have been taken into custody, at Apalachicola, by the U. S. deputy marshal, alleged to have been imported from Cuba, on board the schooner Emperor, Capt. Cox. Indictments for piracy, under the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, have been found against Capt. Cox, and other parties implicated. The negroes were bought in Cuba by a Frenchman named Malnorce, formerly a resident of Tallahassee, who was drowned soon after the arrival of the schooner.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stopped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. "I strained it," replied the other, "looking back for you the last run we made up."—"Well," said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for ballast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and bets of $100 to $75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START.

The Franklin left port at 11 o'clock, with her usual complement of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six-Mile Island. She had no freight, but she had a good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was, for the most part, dry beech, and excellent. The Franklin, being a daily passenger boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contracts for and obtains the best wood on the river.—The Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the same number of, deck passengers; among the latter was a bugler, who from the hurrican deck, sent forth several stirring airs, as the boat shoved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, clerks, draymen, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers upon the scene.

OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we arrived near Madison, 50 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped *ten minutes, probably to deliver the mail*, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least twenty minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters, the fact that she was six miles ahead *on our leaving Louisville, and that we* were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next thirty miles; to Warsaw; where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off again, under a high head of steam.—She gained upon the Phillips "mightily." Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. "Go ahead, captain—keep her in the wake huzza for the *Phillips!*" was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were huddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip, the chain-wagons were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened; volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin.—Thus far she had been queen of the waters. Would she see herself eclipsed without making a mighty effort! The way that both boats went "was a caution."

RISING SUN.

The relative distance between the two boats was but little altered for twelve or fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with us. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is twenty miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and lined the banks as we passed them. In passing, the two boats were "neck and neck," and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sonorous breathings of the escape pipes and the whirl of the waterwheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight concussion. The ladies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without; the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837. NO. 24.

FOR CONGRESS.
Fourth Congressional District.
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

We are gratified to learn that at the last meeting of the American Historical Society, the Hon. VIRGIL MAXCY, first Vice President of that institution, was unanimously elected to deliver the next annual discourse before the society. The promptness with which the call has been accepted by this gentleman, though, no doubt, arduously occupied in his duties, as Solicitor of the Treasury, is and earnest of the zeal and ability with which he will accomplish the task of presenting the materials of history in new aspects, and of adding still more to the reputation of the society, of which he is a distinguished member.—*Globe.*

MARYLAND OR CROSS-CUT CANAL MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, was held at Unity on the 24th of May, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting such measures, (if possible) as might induce the construction of the Maryland or cross-cut canal, by way of the Seneca and Patuxent rivers. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. LYDE GRIFFITH as Chairman, and JOHN H. OWINGS as Secretary. After a few remarks from Francis C. Clopper, explanatory of the design of the meeting, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, on the interesting and important subject for which it had been called—whereupon, Francis C. Clopper, Henry C. Gaither, Amos Brown, Roger B. Thomas, Ignatius Waters, sen., Frederick Gaither, and John H. Owings, were appointed said committee.

After a few moments retirement, the follwing preamble and resolutions were reported by the committee.

Whereas, the interests of a great portion of the citizens of Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, are deeply involved in the decision of adoption of the route upon which the Maryland canal shall be constructed: and whereas, the law passed by the Legislature of 1835 6, expressly requires that said canal be constructed on the most northern practicable route: and whereas, by the report of Isaac Trimble, Esq., it has been clearly ascertained that the route by way of the Seneca and Patuxent rivers, is entirely practicable, and is the most northern feasible route—therefore

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and are hereby respectfully requested to decide (in conformity with the requisitions of the law) in favour of the route by the way of those rivers, as reported by Mr. Trimble.

And whereas in his report, Mr. Trimble has recommended larger dimensions for this canal than will in our opinion be required by the existing, or even probable demands, upon it at any period prior to the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio river—therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the dimensions of this canal should be made to correspond with the proble demands upon it at any time within the next twenty years, and that it should be made with double locks, whose dimensions should be the same as those on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and that the tunnel be made of such dimensions, as will admit of an enlargement of the canal at a future period, if necessary; and that in our opinion a canal of forty feet at the surface with due proportions in other respects will suffice for all the trade or transportation that will be required on any canal that may be constructed on this or any other route to unite the Chesapeake bay with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, until such time as the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall be extended to the Ohio valley, which we think will not be likely to occur within the next twenty years, and that therefore a canal to unite those waters at this time, greater in its dimensions than forty feet, would be superfluous and require a useless expenditure of money.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Governor and Council, and to the commissioners of the Maryland canal, to assign to this canal, dimensions agreeably to the preceding resolution, in order to meet the exigencies of the times, and to bring the construction of this canal within the means of those interested in its construction.

And whereas, the state has at sundry times and on various occasions, contributed liberally towards internal improvement throughout almost every other part of her territory, not one cent of which has ever been expended for our benefit, and though we are not here disposed to question the policy she has pursued, yet we beg leave respectfully to represent, that her bounty to others has depreciated the value of our lands by bringing the products of distant regions into competition with ours, and thereby discouraging and paralysing the exertions of our citizens in such a manner as to reduce our population, by emigration, to an alarming extent, which still progresses, and if not counteracted by the salutary influence of the government of the state, will unquestionably continue to diminish the population and value of our country—therefore,

Resolved, That as our section of the state has contributed as much towards the internal improvement system of the state as any other, in proportion to our population, we conceive ourselves entitled to a participation in the benefits resulting from that system now that we have it in our power to offer to our fellow-citizens the acceptance of *the only practicable* route, with a due supply of water for a canal above the District, whose construction will be beneficial to the general interests of the state, to the citizens of Baltimore, and particularly to ourselves; we therefore feel ourselves authorized to *demand* the adoption of the route by way of the Seneca and Patuxent rivers in contonnity with the law as an act of justice on the part of the State, and at the hands of those having the decision or adoption of the route on which the Maryland canal is to be constructed.

And whereas another route by way of the District has been recommended by Mr. Trimble in forcible terms, which, if adopted, we believe will subvert our integrity, the interests of Baltimore, and the true interests of the state, inasmuch as if the trade be not intercepted and directed to the Chesapeake before it reaches the tide on the Potomac, it will then be intercepted; and not only so, but a great portion of the trade of our commercial emporium, which she now enjoys *to the west*, will be drawn from her, to the manifest injury of her citizens and of the state generally;—therefore,

Resolved, That a canal constructed on the direct route from Baltimore to the District is inexpedient and should be opposed by every citizen having the interest of the state at heart.

Such being our impressions, we the citizens of Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties now assembled, do, in behalf of ourselves, of our citizens generally, and of our posterity, most earnestly solicit and recommend to the Governor and Council of the state, whilst yet they have the power, to decide in favour of the Seneca and Patuxent route on which to construct the Maryland Canal.

Resolved, That a committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to present these, our resolutions, as soon as possible to the Governor of the state in person, and to use all further honourable exertions to obtain the fulfilment of our wishes.

On motion of William L. Gaither, the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the last resolution, the chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee to present the foregoing proceedings to the Governor of the state, viz—Francis C. Clopper, Ignatius Waters, sen., James B. Mathews, Wm. L. Gaither, and John H. Owings.

On motion of R. B. Thomas,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and secretary, and published in the Rockville, Annapolis, and Baltimore papers.

LYDE GRIFFITH, Chairman.
JOHN H. OWINGS, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, May 27.

GEN'L. JACKSON'S HEALTH.

A rumor reached town a day or two since, that Gen. Jackson had been thrown from his horse near the Hermitage, and that his life was despaired of. We are happy to have it in our power to say, on the authority of a friend who left the Hermitage this morning, that the injury he received in his fall, occasioned by his horse taking fright, was slight, and that he has entirely recovered from its effects.—*Nashville Union.*

DARING VILLAINY.

On Friday morning a German child, about eight years of age was passing up one of our streets, with a pair of shoes in his hand when he was attacked by a half grown man who demanded the shoes; he resisted, when the villain deliberately *stabbed* him in the wrist, severing one of the veins and seizing the shoes made his escape. He is certainly on the high road to the gallows.—*Chronicle.*

From the New Orleans Bee:
FROM MATAMORAS.

In the schooner Hellen, Ashby, 13 days from Matamoras, we observe with great pleasure, that among the passengers are the captain, crew and passengers of the schooner Julius Caesar, and also the captain, crew and passengers of the schooner Champion. It will be recollected that these two vessels were seized by the Mexicans, and their crews and passengers imprisoned at Matamoras. They have been liberated by order of General Bustamente, president of the Mexican Republic, an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

Gen. A. S. Johnson late commander of the Texan army, arrived here in the Hellen from Texas, convalescent from a wound received in a duel.

Mr. Wharton, ambassador from Texas to the U S. Government, who was made prisoner in the schooner Independence, was still in confinement, but well treated by the Mexican authorities.

From the New Orleans Bee.
FROM TEXAS.

By the schooner Columbus, we have received the Houston Telegraph extra of May 23.

A body of Indians (supposed to be 200) had appeared within 15 miles of Nashville, Milam county—a small detachment of them even came to the immediate vicinity of that place. They killed one man in sight of the town. The main body went on the track of a wagon train bound to the fort on Little River, overtook the wagons, and killed every one of the men (five in number) attached to them, together with the oxen. Some alarm seems to pervade the remote settlements in consequence of the incursion.

A force will probably be marched against the villages of these savages, in order to drive them to their homes.

The Indians killed three men near Mustang Prairie—their names are M'Lane, Sheridan and Barnes; they stole upwards of 100 horses in the neighbourhood of the same settlement.

From the Cincinnati Whig, June 8, evening.
DISTRESSING STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn from an authentic source that the steam boat EAGLE was capsized in the Ohio river, by a tornado, on Tuesday afternoon last, a short distance above Portsmouth, and that three persons were drowned, viz: a Mr. Hubbard, from Ohio, the cabin boy, (Dutch,) and a colored woman. The boat was insured for $2000.—There were twenty passengers on board.

The tornado is represented to us as being of unusual violence. The boat lay bottom upwards on yesterday morning.

By the Southern Express Mail.

The steamer Merchant arrived at Pensacola on Friday last from Tampa Bay via Apalachicola. The Merchant left Tampa on Tuesday week; on board are all the marines of the West India squadron under the command of Lieut. Waldron. About 150 of the mounted Alabama volunteers and 30 horses were landed at Apalachicola. Passengers, Col Henderson, commandant Marine Corps, Captain Howle. Adjutant Corps, Surgeon Kearney, U. S. N. Lieut Long and Starke of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Chopard of the Navy, and Lieut. Brent of the army.

From the New Orleans Bee, June 1.

The news at Tampa corroborates previous accounts that the Indians are coming in. Oceola, or Philip, will be in with his warriors, if as stated, as early as it is desired. It is understood he will not come in until Cloud's party are off, which will be from the 10th to the 15th proximo. Gen. Jesup is still at Tampa, with several companies of the Marine Corps and Artillery. The Vandalia sloop of war is to sail for Pensacola after the first shipment of Indians. The forces at Tampa are in the enjoyment of good health.

From the St. Augustine Herald, 25th May.

From Tampa.—An express arrived last night from Tampa with despatches to Gen. Armistead, who is charged with the defence of the country east and south of the St. John's river. Their contents so far as we can ascertain are not of a very favourable character, though but little is mentioned of the state of affairs in that quarter.

No mention is made of any shipments of emigrants. Gen. Jesup doubts the faith of the Indians and intends continuing the posts now established. If the posts are broken up the Indians will not emigrate. The post at New Smyrna is ordered to be established, and in compliance with this order Capt. Webster's company of artillery will be conveyed by the steamboat to take position there.

Information had been communicated to Gen. Jesup by Gov. Call that fifteen men, women and children, had been murdered on the Apalachicola River, supposed to be by Creeks. Major Nelson's battalion has been ordered to report to Gov. Call.

Office of the Mercury,
CHARLESTON, June 5—5 P. M.
FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the schooner *S. S. Mills*, Capt. SOUTHWICK arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have received from our correspondent of the Florida *Herald*, the following intelligence.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 1.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Since our last affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "*pretty little war*," are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday last from *Fort Mellon*, the purport of which we understand to be that a number of negroes had come in at that post who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed *Micanopy*, and elected *Sam Jones* their principal chief.—They further state that the next new moon the Indians would commence open hostilities.

These negroes it is said, give some particulars of the battle at Fort Mellon. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were re-inforced with 300 more and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The Steamboat Charleston touched at Picolata yesterday from Fort Mellon; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post who daily come in and receive rations and go out again.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa; the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported and confidently believed that the Indians have all left their camp and returned into the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negociation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information and are doubtless emboldened by their intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work.

KIDNAPPERS.

The Delaware State Journal, after some remarks upon the late condemnation of a kidnapper in that state, gives the following account of some persons who were formerly notorious for their crimes and murders.

Joe Johnson and Patty Cannon, a few years ago, were as notorious in the lower part of this State, and of Maryland, as the most renowned heroes of this description, we have on record. Joe Johnson's house, which is now occupied by Michael Millman as a kidnapper (we are not aware that Michael has yet added the title of murderer and robber to the more inglorious one of kidnapper) lies in Dorchester county, Maryland, within a stone's throw of Caroline county in the same state, and of Sussex in our own state.

Patty Cannon's house was in Sussex county, and but a short distance from Johnson's. Joe's house was a receptacle for all the kidnapped negroes from this state and the country round, and a more convenient location for such a purpose could scarcely be imagined. It was a sequestered spot, at a distance from any road, in a thinly settled neighborhood, and if pressed by the law or its officers, nothing was easier than for Joe and his myrmidons to escape into the adjoining county of Carolino, or if it suited him better, into our State.—Patty Cannon's house was convenient too, as a sort of stopping place, where gentlemen of the kidnapping fraternity might refresh themselves and their chatge before they reached the general depot, Joe Johnson's house. Patty was a strapping wench—a woman of great strength and ferocity. She could and often did knock down a stout man, tie him, put him in a cart and carry him over to Johnson's.

Patty Cannon had a daughter who was a very handsome woman, and had been twice married. Her first husband was a notorious kidnapper, named Henry Bruinton, Alias Brereton, who died on the gallows; the second, was Joe Johnson. In Bruinton's time, Patty Cannon's house was frequently visited by persons from the South who came to buy negroes, and the story was told and believed, nay rendered certain, that many such persons, after visiting Patty, were never heard of again. At length the murders came out, and the murderers were detected.—Two traders, one of whom was named Ridgell, with a sum of money, came to Patty's one evening, to purchase negroes; she artfully detained him by the kindest treatment, entertaining them with apple toddy, and other gentle mixtures, while she sent out Bruinton, and two men by the name of Griffin, to fell a tree across the Laurel road, to which town the travellers were destined. When they were gone, Patty dressed in men's clothes, and, armed with a musket, started by a short cut through the forest to join the murderers. When the traders came to the tree, their horse stopped, and all four of the murderers, who were lying in ambush, fired at once. Ridgell was shot through the body—but he had energy enough, for the moment to defend his life, and being armed with pistols, he and his companion fired into the cover where the murderers were lying, and drove them from the field. Mr. Ridgell was carried by his friend to Laurel where he died that night. Governor Haslett offered a reward for the murderers, and they were all arrested. One of the Griffins turned State's evidence, and convicted his brother and Bruinton, who were hung. Patty, the fiend in human shape, escaped on account of her sex, a nolle prosequi having been entered. After the execution of Bruinton and Griffin, the brother Griffin, the State's evidence, went into Maryland, where he murdered two men, the last of whom was Mr. Horsey, the Postmaster at Snow Hill, in Worcester County. Maryland became too hot to hold him, and he retired into this state, where he was arrested for his last crime, in 1817, and delivered upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland. He was hung at Snow Hill. Before his execution, he made a confession of a series of most atrocious murders and robberies, committed by him and the gang with which he was connected in this state and Maryland.

After Brunton's or Brereton's death on the gallows, Joe Johnson married the widow, Patty Cannon's daughter, still a beautiful woman, and established himself at the depot in Dorchester county. Here he carried on the business of kidnapping, robbery, and it is believed murder, for several years, and made a handsome fortune in the business. Johnson was six feet high, a powerful man, and remarkably well formed. At length justice overtook him. In the year 1822, the Sheriff of Sussex County, with a posse, caught him about midnight in the house of Patty Cannon, where he had gone to see his wife.—They were taken completely by surprise—15 or 20 kidnapped negroes were found concealed about the premises, chained neck and foot. At the April term of that year, Joe was tried at Georgetown. He had plenty of money, and employed eminent council, Messrs. Vandyke, Thomas Clayton, Wells, and Cooper. The prosecution was conducted by the present Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, Mr. James Booth, and Mr. John M. Clayton, then recently admitted to the bar. Joe was convicted of kidnapping, and suffered the penalty of the law, at that time more severe than at present. He was indicted for kidnapping a negro named Thomas Spencer. Patty Cannon, the she-demon, still escaped unpunished! though often indicted or presented for kidnapping. She had only to cross the line and find a safe refuge in Johnson's house, in Dorchester county, Joe Johnson left the country and went to the south.

Years passed away and Joe Johnson and his crimes were passing away from the recollection of the neighborhood, when a man who was ploughing a field on Patty Cannon's farm, struck some hard substance, which upon investigation proved to be a box containing the body of a murdered man. Upon further inquiry, the horrible fact come to light, that Johnson had murdered two white men and buried them in chests or boxes in the field. One of them was shot while eating at his table, and his body was rolled up in the table cloth dyed in his blood, and buried in the field—the other was murdered as he went to the stable to get his horse, and buried in the same bloody field. Several of the kidnapped blacks were ascertained to have been murdered. One of them, a boy, was found with his skull beaten in—he had been kidnapped, and his cries were so loud, that Johnson apprehensive they would be heard, knocked him on the head and silenced him forever. How many were the victims of these human, fiends cannot be correctly ascertained. By the testimony of one of the hands on the farm, Patty Cannon had not only aided Johnson in his murders and other crimes, but had murdered and kidnapped blacks herself. She was arrested and committed to Georgetown jail, where the miserable wretch terminated her atrocious career by swallowing arsenic. Such is the tale of horrors connected with Joe Johnson's house in Dorchester county.

Johnson, the hero of so many atrocities, it is said is still living. After his conviction in 1822, he went, as we have said to the south. A gentleman living in Sussex, was in New Orleans about a year ago, where he saw Johnson on the levee and knew him. He now bears another name, and holds the office of Judge of probate in the south western state!

Michael Millman now occupies Johnson's house in Dorchester and pursues the trade of kidnapping. Two Sussex gentlemen (Mr. Houston and Mr. Wilson) last year visited this den of iniquity in search of kidnapped negroes, and found among others who were there concealed in chains, the poor apprentice boy of John Whaley. Mr. Houston knew the boy, and in defiance of the threats of Millman, they struck off the boy's fetters and brought him away with them.

Those who may read the preceding narrative, will now be aware of the policy, as well as humanity, of being "rather severe" in suppressing the crime of kidnapping in the State of Delaware.

On Monday last week, two men, Walter Hawley, and a man named David, while above Canaan Falls in a boat, engaged in clearing "the floom" to Mr. Ames's iron factory, were drawn into the current; the man leaped from the boat and was drowned. Mr. Hawley passed over the falls in the boat. The boat was dashed to pieces, but Mr. Hawley escaped without material injury! The height of the falls is about 90 feet.

Hartford (Ct.) Times.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

A memoir was read at a recent session of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, detailing some curious facts in the life of a man who was twice buried alive. M. Morel was Lieutenant in the Army of Egypt, and at the memorable battle of St. Jean d' Acre, he had both his thighs broken by a grape shot. When he had nearly recovered from the effects of this wound, he was attacked with the plague, and conveyed to the hospital, where he grew worse rapidly—lost all sensation was pronounced dead, and with a number of corpses of those who had died with the disease, he was thrown into a ditch. Soon after, one of the soldiers on guard in that vicinity, was much astonished at seeing one of the dead men standing bolt upright! He hastened to his assistance, and Morel was again conveyed to the hospital. In a few days after, he was again at-

tacked with a fit of lethargy, and believed to be dead. This time he was wrapped in linen cloth, and buried in the sand. In the night a high wind arose, which displaced the sand which covered his body—and caused the unfortunate man to awake. He tore off his winding sheet, and crept toward the hospital—where he remained a long time before he recovered his general health—but he did not recover the faculties of speech or hearing, until several years after he entered the Hospital of Invalids at Avignon. He *is now* sixty seven years old—and has the aspect of a decrepid old woman, being hardly able to walk.

Earthquake.—The French papers say that a letter of the 18th inst., from Tricste states that a vessel just arrived from Greece brought news of an earthquake which had caused frightful devastation in that country. Forty houses had been thrown down at Hydra. The little island of Poros was half opened, and half the island of Santorine, said to owe its existence to a volcanic eruption, had completely disappeared, by which from 4 to 5000 lives are lost. The continent is not much injured.

Wonderful Preservation.—We learn that a lad, aged, about nine years, a son of Mr. Sailor, tobacconist, in Sixth between Market and Arch streets, yesterday ascended to the roof of his father's house, which is 3 stories high, to fly his kite. *In sending his buoyant toy aloft*, his feet slipped, and rolling over the perilous eaves, he fell headlong to the ground. Marvellous to relate, he suffered, as far as can be ascertained, little or no injury! It is supposed that he must have struck a shutter in his fall, which turned the direction of his boby, and he struck the ground with the bend of one of his legs. A close examination had been made, and no serious hurt been found.—*Philad. Gazette.*

The Mormon Prophet arrested for murder.—Joe Smith of Golden Bible Memory, it is reported has lately been taken up in Geauga co. Ohio, *as accessary to an attempt to murder.*—Joe had a revelation that a certain sceptic merited martyrdom, and induced a couple of his deluded dupes to carry his ministration into effect. They shot at the individual, and failed in their attempt, whereupon they delivered up Joe as the instigator.—*N. Y. Star.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Barnes who were reported to have been lost in the Ben Sherrod, had actually put their baggage on board but were unable to leave in season. Their lives were thus providentially preserved. In 1821, the same Mr. Mrs. and Miss Barnes, Miss B. being then three or four years of age, took passage in the packet ship Albion for Liverpool. The passage money was paid, and every preparation made for departure. Mr. B., however, was disappointed, and unable to leave New York in the Albion. He took passage in the ship James Cropper, Captain Read, which sailed a few days after the Albion. The first news that reached his ears after arriving in England, was the total loss of the Albion crew and passengers.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Mr. Lyman Joy, of Northampton, narrowly escaped *instant* death about a week since. The Courier gives the following account of the occurrence, which really partakes very largely of the marvellous. *He was incautiously handling* a loaded Pistol, with the muzzle directed toward his face, when it exploded. The ball fractured the nose, and in its progress split open, half of which was extracted and the other remains imbedded in his head. A medical friend says "the ball entered at the apex of the nose leaving a perforation *much smaller than its* size would have indicated, and striking obliquely the edge of the right superior maxillary bone, was severed in two as smoothly as if by some sharp cutting *instrument*! One half thus divided, being discovered by the probe lying upon the surface of the maxillary bone just below the orbit was cut down upon and extracted. The remaining half passed into the right nostril, detaching in part the right spongy bones, and lies too deep to be discovered. We are happy to learn that Mr. Joy *is doing* well, and that very little doubt is entertained but he will speedily recover."

The valuable grist and saw mill of Messrs. Darby and Colston, at Dam No. 5 on the Potomac river, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Several thousand bushels of grain were also burnt. The fire is supposed to have originated from friction of the machinery.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful *performance* of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD, of
Lisbon.

June 8th, 1837.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid of the said Representaives in Congress, &c.; And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representative from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

☞ To be published once a week until the day of election in all the newspapers printed in the State.

June 15.

A BY-LAW

To authorise the Preparation and Issuing of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed June 12th, 1837.]

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that the citizens of Annapolis and of the vicinity should be furnished with some substitute for metallic small change during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks; and it is the duty of this corporation to supply it; Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared Certificates or Evidences of Debt to the aggregate amount of five thousand dollars, of a denomination of twenty-five cents to two dollars, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to be put into circulation, and redeemed in the manner hereinafter directed, that is to say—the Cashier or other officer of the Bank who may have charge of the same, shall deliver them to those persons only who shall place with him an equivalent amount of the notes of the said Bank, or of such other Bank as the said Farmers Bank will receive on deposite; the said notes thus placed with the Cashier or other officer of the Bank, shall be by him placed on deposit to the credit of the Corporation until the amount shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, when one-half thereof shall be invested under the directions of a committee of this Corporation in the stock of the state of Maryland or other approved and productive securities; the other half to remain in the said Bank to be given in exchange for the said Certificates or Evidences of Debt of this Corporation when the holders of them may desire it.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the notes which may be so retained for the purpose aforesaid, as well as the stock which may be purchased as directed by the preceding section, shall be inviolably set apart and directed to the sole purpose of the extinguishment of the debt which may be incurred by this Corporation in virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever and as soon after as the amount received at Bank for the notes of this Corporation as hereinbefore provided shall exceed the said sum of one thousand dollars, the one moiety thereof shall be invested as before directed

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Certificates of Deposit or Evidences of Debt to be issued in virtue of this by-law, shall upon their face be redeemable in the notes of the Farmers Bank, or of other current Bank notes, and shall upon their face be receivable in payment of taxes and other debts due the city.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

(And Immediate Possession Given.)

THE NEW BRICK HOUSE in Green street. For terms apply to

PHILIP CLAYTON.

June 1.

A BY-LAW

Establishing the South Line of Green-street.

[Passed May 17th, 1837.]

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained in relation to the South Line of Green-street adjoining the Lot owned by Gustavus R. Barber which he prays may be removed by this By-Law;—Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That from henceforth the South Line of Green-street adjoining the Lot of Gustavus R. Barber, shall be the exterior of the stone wall now being erected thereon.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15.

A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 3d, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of eighty-seven and a half cents in the one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city and the precincts thereof for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland in such cases made and provided, and the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15 3m.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given.

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

May 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County, To wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this 26th day of May 1837, Thomas I. Talbott of said county, brought before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said State, in and for Anne-Arundel county, a BAY GELDING trespassing on his enclosures, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, some white at the end of his nose, and some marks with the saddle, no shoe on his left fore foot.

Given under my hand,

DANIEL LAMBORN.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS I. TALBOTT,
Living 8½ miles from Baltimore on the Washington Turnpike Road.

June 1. 3t*

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own *intrinsic merit*; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The *peculiar action* of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of *the circulating fluid*. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R GREEN, General Agent
for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.

SARAH JONES, Adm'x.

May 25. 6w.

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Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

June 8th, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day pursuant to notice to that effect, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

ELIAS ELLICOTT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Dr. DENNIS CLAUDE,
JOHN MILLER.

The Directors the following day appointed JOHN JOHNSON, President of the Company; GEORGE W. HUGHES, Engineer; and NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

It was then resolved, that a requisition be made on the Stockholders for a payment of Four Dollars on each share of its Capital Stock to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That an instalment of Four Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company is required to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

By order of the Board.

N. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

June 8. 2 R. 4w.

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having come to the determination to discontinue the Lottery and Exchange business until the present crisis in the affairs of the country shall have passed away, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such CASH ORDERS for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. All persons indebted to him on open account will please call and settle either with *Bank Notes* or Written Promises, and those on Note or Judgment

Are requested to pay
Without *further* delay.

F. M. J.

75,000 *Dollars!!*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837,
Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

RICH! RICHER!!	RICHEST!!!
1 Princely Prize of	$75,000!!
1 Splendid do	25,000!!
1 do do	20,000!!
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	9,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,500
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,782½
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,000
5 prizes of	1,750
5 prizes of	1,500
50 prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to $1,114,162 50.

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale by
F. M. JARBOE,
ANNAPOLIS.

☞ EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale.

June 1.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837. NO. 25.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts: Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with [illegible] printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

☞ The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said James S Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 25. 3m.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
S. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery, Dec. 29.

POETRY.

THE ACCEPTED SACRIFICE.

BY MARY ANN BROWNE.

"Give me thy heart."

What shall we offer thee, thou God of love!
Thou who didst build the heavens and mould the earth;
Thou, who didst hang the sparkling stars above,
And call'dst from darkness light and beauty forth!
From all the treasures of the earth and sea,
What shall we offer thee?

Shall we present thee gold and glittering gems,
Such as might wreathe the brows of royalty;
Shall we pluck roses from their slender stems,
Such as in summer's graceful bowers may be;
And shall we lay them at thy holy feet,
An offering fair and meet?

Or shall we deck thy temple with the spoil
Of mighty cities, and rich palaces?
Strew flowers, fling on the altar wine and oil,
And pour around thee mingling melodies
Of lutes and voices in soft harmony,
Breathing up praise to thee?

Or shall we bring thee treasures of the field,
When the rich autumn fills her flowing horn;
The russet fruits the loaded branches yield—
The clustering grapes, the golden waving corn—
The flowers of summer—the sweet buds of spring—
Oh! which shall we bring?

There is a voice which saith: 'Oh, dearer far
Than all the earthly treasures ye can give,
The pure aspirings of the spirit are,
When in the light of Truth it loves to live,'
Such be our offering at thy holy shrine—
Our hearts, our *hearts* be Thine!

Liverpool, England.

Knickerbocker, for April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM EVENINGS WITH CAMBACERES.

"Count d'Orsenne one day accompanied the Emperor on a reconnoitering excursion. The Emperor had been complaining of thirst, and some one seeing a vivandiere, or suttler woman, at a little distance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon, or any of his escort.—She gave the Emperor a glass of spring water mixed with a little brandy, and then curtised for payment.

'There, my good woman,' said Napoleon, pointing to Count d'Orsenne, 'there is the Emperor, ask him for the money. He pays for us all."

The vivandiere blushed, and looked embarrassed; then turning to the Count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said:

'He! pooh, nonsense! Do your think I am fool enough to believe that. The Emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, Sir, look much more like him yourself.'

The Emperor was much amused at this remark, and he gave the woman a double louis.

Count Daru, who was one of the party on the evening when Prince Cambaceres related the above anecdote, said:

'Your amusing story, Monseigneur, reminds me of another also relating to one of those camp-following nymphs called vivandieres. You know how carefully the Emperor preserved his incognito when he was with the army. It was well that he did so; for he frequently ventured into places where, had he been known, he would have incurred the greatest risks. During one of the campaigns in Germany, the Emperor, wrapped in his celebrated grey great coat, was riding about in the environs of Munich, attended only by two orderly officers. He met on the road a very pretty looking female, who, by her dress, was evidently a vivandiere. She was weeping and was leading, by the hand, a little boy, about five years of age. Struck by the beauty of the woman and her distress, the Emperor pulled up his horse by the road side, and said:

'What is the matter with you, my dear!"

The woman, not knowing the individual by whom she was addressed, and being much discomposed by grief, made no reply. The little boy, however, was more communicative, and he frankly answered:

'My mother is crying, Sir, because my father has beat her.'

'Where is your father?

'Close by here. He is one of the sentinels on duty with the baggage.'

The Emperor again addressed himself to the woman, and inquired the name of her husband; but she refused to tell, being fearful lest the Captain, as she supposed the Emperor to be, would cause her husband to be punished. Napoleon, I am sorry to say, had but little confidence in the fair sex. On this occasion, his habitual suspicions occurred to his mind, and he said.

'MALHEUR your husband has been beating you; you are weeping, and yet you are so afraid of getting him into trouble that you will not even tell me his name. This is very inconsistent! May it not be that you are a little in fault yourself?'

'Alas, Captain! he has a thousand good qualities, though he has one very bad one—he is jealous—terribly jealous; and when he gets into a passion, he cannot restrain his violence.'

'But that is rather serious; in one of his fits of jealousy he may inflict on you some severe injury—perhaps kill you.'

'And even if he did, I should not wish any harm to come to him, for I am sure he would not do it willfully. He loves me too well for that.'

'And, if I guess rightly, you love him.'

'That is very natural, Captain; he is my lawful husband, and the father of my dear boy.'

So saying, she fondly kissed her child, who, by the way in which he returned her caresses, proved his affection for his mother. Napoleon was moved by this touching picture, in spite of the heart of iron, of marble, or of adamant, which has so often been allotted to him.

'Well,' said he, again turning to the woman, whether you and your husband love each other I do not chose that he should beat you—I am—I am one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, and I will mention the affair to his Majesty—tell me your husband's name!"

'If you were the Emperor himself, I would not tell you, for I know he would be punished.'

'Silly woman! All I want is to teach him to behave well to you, and to treat you with the respect you deserve.'

'That would make me very happy, Captain; but though he ill treats me, I will not get him punished.'

The Emperor shrugged up his shoulders; made some remark upon female obstinacy, and galloped off.

When he was out of the woman's hearing he said to the officers, who accompanied him:

'Well, gentlemen! what do you think of that affectionate creature! There are not many such women at the Tuileries. A wife like that is a treasure to her husband.'

In the course of a few minutes, the baggage of which the boy had spoken, came up. It was escorted by a company of the 52d. Napoleon despatched one of the officers, who was riding with him, to desire the commander of the escort to come to him.

'Have you a vivandiere in your company?'

'Yes, Sire,' replied the Captain.

'Has she a child?'

'Yes, little Gentil, whom we are all so fond of.'

'Has not the woman been beaten by her husband?'

'I was not aware of the circumstance, till some time after the occurrence. I have reprimanded the man.'

'Is he generally well conducted?'

'He is the best behaved man in the company. He is very jealous of his wife, but without reason. The woman's conduct is irreproachable.'

'Does he know me by sight?'

'I connot say, Sire—but, as he has just arrived from Spain, I think it is probable he does not.'

'Try and ascertain whether he has ever seen me, and if he has not, bring him hither. Say you wish to conduct him before the General of the division.'

On inquiry, it appeared that Napoleon had never been seen by the grenadier, who was a very fine looking man, about five and twenty. When he was conducted to Napoleon, the latter said in a familiar tone:

'What is the reason, my lad, that you beat your wife? She is a young and pretty woman; and is a better wife than you are a husband.—Such conduct is disgraceful in a French grenadier.'

'Bah, General'! if women are to be believed, they are never in the wrong. I have forbidden my wife to talk to any man whatever; and yet in spite of my commands, I find her constantly gossiping with one or other of my comrades.'

'Now, there is your mistake. You want to prevent a woman from talking—you might as well try to turn the course of the Danube.—Take my advice; do not be jealous. Let your wife gossip and be merry. If she were doing wrong, it is likely she would be sad instead of gay.—Your comrades are not absolutely capuchins; but I am much mistaken if they will not respect another man's wife. I desire that you do not strike your wife again; and, if my order be not obeyed, the Emperor shall hear of it.—Suppose his Majesty were to give you a reprimand, what would you say then?'

'Ma foi! General, my wife is mine, and I may beat her if I choose. I should say to the Emperor: Sire, you look to the enemy, and leave me to manage my wife.'

Napoleon laughed, and said: 'My good fellow, you are now speaking to the Emperor.'

The word produced its usual magical effect. The grenadier looked confused, held down his head, lowered his voice, and said:

'Oh, sire! that quite alters the case. Since your majesty commands, I of course obey.'

'That's right. I hear an excellent character of your wife. Every body speaks well of her. She braved my displeasure, rather than expose you to punishment. Reward her by kind treatement. I promote you to the rank of sergeant, and, when you arrive at Munich, apply to the Grand Marechal du Palais, and he will present you with four hundred francs.—With that you may buy a suttler's caravan, which will enable your wife to carry on a profitable business. Your son is a fine boy, and at some future time he shall be provided for. But mind, never let me hear of your beating your wife again. If I do, you shall find that I can deal hard blows as well as you.'

'Ah, Sire! I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kindness.'

Two or three years after this circumstance, the Emperor was with the army in another campaign.—Napoleon, you know, has a wonderful power of recollecting the countenances of persons who he has once seen. On one of his marches, he met and recognized the VIVANDIERE and her son. He immediately rode up to her, saying:

'Well, my good woman, how do you do!—Has your husband kept the promise he made to me!'

The poor woman burst into tears, and threw herself at the Emperor's feet.

'Oh, Sire! Oh Sire! Since my good star led me into the gracious presence of your Majesty, I have been the happiest of women.'

'Then reward me by being the most virtuous of wives.'

A few pieces of gold were presented with these words; and, as Napoleon rode off, the cries of vive l'Empereur, uttered amidst tears and sobs by the mother and her son, were enthusiastically repeated by the whole battalion."

THE UNITED STATES.

The recent admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, making the number of States *twenty six* and the question of admitting Texas into the confederacy, which is now being pressed upon the attention of Congress and the people generally, would seem to render interesting a retrospective view of the steps by which our republic has been rapidly extending its dominions until it now *extends over an extent of country equal to one twentieth part of the whole Globe.*

The thirteen United Colonies, which first adopted and issued the Immortal Declaration of Independence entered into the confederation of 1778, and formed the Constitution of 1780, were, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. All the other States which are now members of the Union, have been since admitted in the following order, viz:

Vermont, which was seperated from New York, was admitted into the Union in the year 1794.

Tennessee, which was seperated from North Carolina, was admitted in 1798.

Kentucky, originally a part of the territory of Virginia, was admitted in 1799.

Ohio, which was formed from lands northwest of the Ohio river that had been ceded to the general government by the states to which it belonged, was admitted in 1802.

Louisiana, formed from the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1812.

Indiana, from a portion of what is called the North West Territory, admitted 1816.

Mississippi, from part of the Territory of Georgia, admitted 1816.

Illinois, from the North North West Territory, admitted 1818.

Alabama, from part of Georgia, admitted 1819.

Maine, which was separated from Massachusetts, admitted 1810.

Missouri, formed from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1820.

Arkansas, from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1836.

Michigan, which was constituted a territory in 1805, admitted in 1837.

It is a fact, probably not generally known, that more than half the territory included in the present limits of the United States contains few or no settlers, and is not yet formed into States; if a line were drawn from the mouth of the Sabino river, due north to the Missouri river, and thence in a north easterly direction to the south end of Lake Michigan, the eastern division would include nearly all the population though less than half the territory. The other division is almost wholly in the possession of the Indians.

[*Hartford Democrat.*

INTELLIGENT JURY.

"Rex vs. Anthony Gibbon." At the last assizes held for this county, the prisoner was charged with cutting and marming William Joplin, with an intant to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor appeared, and produced the shovel with which he had been injured. The jury after consulting a quarter of an hour, returned with the verdict of Manslaughter, although the prosecutor was standing in front of them with the shovel in his hand. The judge said the verdict amounted to an acquittal, and dismissed the jury forthwith. The court was convulsed with laughter, in which the judge heartily joined.

English paper.

The Boston Herald says—The Legislature of Maine has so amended the militia law, as to entitle every soldier, while on duty, to $4 per day.

There are from thirty to fifty *fortune telling* houses in Philadelphia, which, it is said, are thronged day and night with those anxious to peep into futurity.

The Rev. Russel Streeter, of Boston, has, in the last twelve months, joined in holy bands of wedlock, 130 couples!

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 22, 1837.

FOR CONGRESS.
Fourth Congressional District.
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1837.

13th June, 1837.—Present the Honourable Judges *Archer, Dorsey,* and *Chambers*

No. 12. Bruce and others vs. The State use of Mayhew, survivor of Barnard, was argued by A. C. Magruder and Pratt for the Appellants, and J. Johnson for the Appellee.

The Court announced that the Special Docket would be commenced on Tuesday the 20th inst.

14th June, 1837.

No. 15. Planters' Bank of P. George's vs. Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Geo. Town, was argued by Pratt and J. Johnson for the Appellants, and C. Cox for the Appellee.

No. 71 was ordered for argument on the 20th.

15th June, 1837.

The Honourable *John Stephen* attended.

No. 14. Eliza Hall and T. B. Hall vs. Belt, was argued by Pratt for the Appellants for C. C. and A. C. Magruder.

No. 16. State use of Beall vs. Harrison, et al, was argued by Pinkney for the Appellants. No Counsel appeared for Appellee.

No. 19. Clary and Clary vs. Tracy, was argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and submitted on notes by Wm. Schley for the Appellee.

No. 25. Hope, adm'r. of Hope vs. Hutchins, was submitted by O. Scott on notes for the Appellant.

No. 28. State use of Norris vs. Ashkettle and others, submitted on notes by Perry for the Appellant, and argued by J. Johnson and Mc. Mahon for the Appellees.

No. 29. Pocock vs. Hendricks, argued by R. Johnson for the Appellant.

16th June, 1837.

No. 32. Hammond & Welch vs. Hammond, was argued by Pinkney and Brewer for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellee.

No. 33. Watkins vs. Hall, was argued by Pinkney for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

17th June, 1837.

No. 33 was further argued by Pinkney in reply.

No. 30. Lightner vs. Esbenshade, was argued by T. P. Scott for the Appellant, and R. N. Martin for the Appellee.

19th June, 1837.

No. 34. Cox, Lemmon and McCulloh, adm'rs. of McDonald vs. Stevens, Tuck and others, was argued by Pinkney for the Appellants, and Randall for the Appellees.

No. 36. Duvall vs. The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Ninth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the Stockholders, presented on the 12th inst. is interesting and satisfactory to all concerned in this truly national work. The Towing-path now, and for some time in progress of construction, between Dam No. 4 and Williamsport, is advancing rapidly towards completion; two miles are nearly finished and now in use, and the balance will be completed during the summer. The progress made in the arrangements for the erection of Dam No. 6, has fully realized the expectations of the Board, and the utmost confidence reposed in the energy and ability of the enterprising contractors, Messrs. Hollman & Reynolds, to finish the work in the time specified. The extent of water power developed, and at the disposal of the company, will be a productive source of revenue, and will be realized to advantage at no distant period. The receipts for tolls on the Canal during the year ending 31st May, 1837, are stated to be $24,177 54. The disbursements during the same period amounted to $805,528. We shall make such extracts from the Report in a succeeding paper as may appear to be most interesting and worthy of publication.—*Williamsport Banner.*

THE CROPS.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that the prospect of the crop in our neighbourhood is much more favourable than at the time of our previous notice. The Wheat has materially improved, and the Rye is much better than that of last year. The Corn and Oats, from the influence of the recent seasonable weather, present the most favourable appearance. Under this improvement we may indulge the hope that at least half a crop may be the result, instead of one third, which had been the amount of our expectations before the late propitious change.—*Ib.*

From the *Philadelphia Inquirer and Courier.*

THE BIG SHIP.

We learn from competent authority, that the great ship "Pennsylvania," now on the stocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be launched early in July. The exact day has not yet been determined on. She was finished a fortnight ago, and the only difficulty now is in sawing off the heads of a number of piles that were driven into the bed of the river several years ago, for the purpose of constructing a wharf.—The tides of this spring have been remarkably high, and occasioned much additional difficulty in cutting away the piles. A machine, however, has been invented, which cuts them off at a considerable depth under water; the obstacles, therefore, are now being easily removed.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian announces that HENRY D. GILPIN, Esq. of that city, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Maxey, who goes to Brussels as *Charge d' Affaires.*

THE FLOOD.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Friday.

The flood of yesterday morning was more destructive of human life, and vastly more destructive of property than that of August 1817; it is therefore a great calamity—and deeply to be regretted not only because of the sudden death of so many human beings—but also because of the extensive, and in many instances ruinous loss in which a large number of honest and industrious citizens are involved. But we do not deem it the greatest calamity which our city has experienced—it is however a great addition to the causes of depression which our citizens have for some time experienced in common with other portions of our country, although in a less severe degree.

We have extracted from the other papers such additional facts descriptive of the destruction caused by the flood and of the incidents connected with it as appear to be interesting. We add the following related to us by a gentleman who called at the office. A cradle was seen floating in the river near Ramsay's wharf at Fell's Point, and was found to contain a living infant which was safely landed. The circumstance will of course be soon made known to the distressed mother, if haply she has survived. The kind and good Being who for wise purposes has permitted the destruction of some entire families, has in His wisdom protected and preserved this little innocent.

We copy the following additional particulars from the American of this morning.

The dam at the Bridge Bridge was carried away, but the Bridge itself sustained no injury. This dam supplies the present reservoirs of the Water Company. The race leading from it is injured considerably by the falling in a part of the wall of one side. Other parts of the Company's works have also sustained damage.

The small mill at Madison street, and several small tenements adjoining were immersed, but little damage was sustained.

Adjoining them, is the extensive Mail Coach Factory of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, the fences around which were swept away, and a large amount of property, such as wheels and other parts of coaches, lumber, &c., carried off. The loss to the owners will be very material. The extensive Tannery of Mr. Geo. Appold was inundated, but sustained, we learn, but little injury. The wooden bridge at Madison street is not injured, but the abutments on each side have been so much damaged that it is not considered safe to cross it.

More or less injury was done to the large Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, and indeed to all the property binding on the Falls, by having the fences and out houses carried away.

At the intersection of Centre and North streets a small wooden house standing by itself was swept away. The inmates, an elderly Irishman and his wife, were both drowned.—The body of the latter was found yesterday morning—that of the husband has not yet been seen.

The waters from Centre street spread themselves over the low grounds as far west as Calvert street, inundating all that part of the city formerly known as the Meadow, and doing an immense deal of damage. Included in this section of the city are Davis, North and Holliday streets and the east side of Calvert street, and also the lower parts of the streets running east and west, viz:—Bath, Pleasant and Saratoga streets.

The new Universalist Church at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets had a foot or two of water in its basement story. The City Spring was inundated about a foot above the paved footways within the enclosure. The private dwellings and improvements opposite to the Spring had more or less water in the basements and first floors, and the parlour floors of the dwelling of Mr. W. Bromwell, at the corner of Saratoga and Calvert sts., were under water a foot or two; Mr. Stewart's carriage establishment escaped without injury of moment.

North street was under water from Centre street to very near Lexington street. In the Gas House the water was about six feet high. No material damage was sustained here, the workmen having taken the precaution to discharge the gas before the water rose and came in contract with the red hot retorts that were in full action. As soon as the waters fell, the fires were again kindled at new retorts, but it is probable that the interruption may cause a suspension of the supply of gas for a night or two.

The African Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of North and Saratoga streets had about five feet water above the floor.

Holliday street was inundated from Centre street to near Orange Alley. The dwellings and houses on both sides of the streets, from that of John McKim, Jr. Esq. inclusive out to Centre street, had more or less water in their basements and parlours.

The City Hall was visited with water in the offices on the first floor. The adjacent Coach factory of Mr. Elisha Lee also sustained injury.

The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets was materially damaged in the interior. The water rose to the cushion on the pulpit desk, and a part of the pews were removed from their places.

The extensive Soap and Candle Factories in this quarter, conducted respectively by Messrs. Francis Hyde & Son, Samuel G. Hyde, and T. N. Smith & Co., suffered extensive damage, as well from the derangement of their works as by the loss in raw materials and finished stock. The Falls in the rear of the factory of the latter, were about sixteen feet above the ordinary level.

Bath street was under water from Calvert street to the Falls. The bridge at this point was carried away, and the banks on both sides swept. In Bath street, near Holliday, a large mass of lumber, &c collected, which caused the water to sweep away the fronts of the houses adjacent. At the corner of Bath and North streets the water was six or seven feet high.

The bridge at Pleasant street was carried away.

Finley's bath house had five or six feet water above the floor.

The Catholic Male Free School was inundated about six feet, but sustained, we believe, no material injury.

Along Saratoga street east of Holliday, the premises on the north side running back to the Falls were greatly damaged by the flood. The waters here were about ten feet high, and sought a channel towards Gay street, running with great velocity into Harrison and Frederick streets, and tearing the pavements into deep gullies. The occupants of houses in the vicinity of Gay street bridge have been all severe sufferers. Many of them have had the goods in their shops and stores totally ruined. The house of Mr. Roche, adjoining the bridge, was nearly demolished by the flood and floating timber. The water swept over the bridge, high as it is in the centre. The upper railing is carried away. The Shot Tower Office in Gay street had about a foot of water on the floor.

In Harrison street the water was about eight feet deep, and swept along with resistless fury. Much damage was sustained by the occupants of shops and dwellings.

In the Bazaar, the water covered almost every thing in the numerous shops in the lower story, the owners of which are very generally unable to bear so heavy a loss. Near the corner of Baltimore street, no excavation had been made for a cellar door, all around which and for a considerable distance towards Baltimore street, the pavement was torn up, and the earth washed out to the depth of two or three feet. In Baltimore street, the water extended nearly to the bridge on the east, and above Frederick street on the west, filling the cellars and inundating the stores. Those who sustained the greatest loss are Messrs. J. M. Laroque & Co. druggists, Messrs. John Wilson & Son, Mr. S. Jacob, Mr. C. Diffenderffer, and Messrs. J. & A. Ross, grocers, and Messrs. J. & A. Heron, venders of dry goods.

An immense quantity of timber and fragments of bridges, which came down the stream, collected at Baltimore street bridge, and so choked up the arches that the water rose to within a few feet of the pavement. About four o'clock, the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the tremendous pressure against it, and a portion of the upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell in to the distance of six or eight feet from the edge, carrying away the whole of the stone parapet and iron railing.

The foot bridge leading from the Bazaar in Harrison street across the Falls to Front street, was swept away in the early part of the freshet.

The timber, planks, &c. which were carried down the current of Harrison street made a lodgement in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and finally tore away a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring water flows. The interruption to the course of the current formed by this impediment, divided the stream and caused the water to flow down both sides of Centre Market Space. In the rear of the fountain and under the upper end of the market house the pavement is torn up and large holes excavated. Most of the benches, blocks, &c. in the market house were carried off.

On both sides of Market Space all the stores were filled with water, and large quantities of merchandise injured. Where all suffered so severely it is impossible to particularise. In many of the stores the water reached the ceilings, destroying completely every article in them.—In Swan street, a short avenue running from the Space to the Falls, are several livery stables, from which it was impossible to extricate the horses. These animals, when the water rose so high as to lift them off their feet, sustained themselves by swimming until they could again stand on the ground. Of all of them one horse only was drowned.

In Second street, from Frederick street to the Falls, all the cellars and stores were inundated, and much injury done. The foot bridge leading across the Falls, from the Fish Market, was carried away.

In Frederick street, from Baltimore street to Pratt street, all the houses are in the same condition. At the corner of Water street the pavement is greatly torn up.

In Concord street the water was eight feet deep.

In Pratt street, from Frederick street to the Bridge, the water flowed into almost all the stores, doing more or less damage. McElderry's and Dugan's wharves, and all the ground between them and the Falls were overflowed, but, compared with the losses of some others, the injury sustained is much less.

On the Falls Avenue, the water stood about four feet deep. Between Water and Pratt streets, a number of carts and drays, and some timber were swept away, but from Pratt street to the Drawbridge we could not learn that any injury was sustained, the ground being principally occupied as depositories of coal, lumber, &c. Neither the Drawbridge nor the bridge at Piqot was injured.

The stone bridge at Pratt street being below all the wooden structures which were carried away, and being composed of three arches, intercepted every thing brought down by the current, until an immense mass, consisting of fragments of mill dams, bridges, fences, sheds, &c. was piled up against it. Like the stone bridge above it could not resist the immense pressure, and nearly one half of the structure gave way and fell.

On the eastern side of the Falls, except on the immediate margin of the stream, but comparatively little damage was sustained. Directly on the banks, various out houses, &c. were carried away, and in the vicinity of Gay street bridge the tannery of Mr. Wm. Miller was swept clean. On that side, the water inundated all the houses from Pratt street bridge to Baltimore street, standing near the banks of the stream, and filled many cellars on Albemarle street. The basement of Washington Hall, occupied by Mr Carter, was filled with water.

On the western side of Front street, from Baltimore street to Low street, all the cellars were filled with water, and the fences and out houses swept off.

The stone walls on both sides of the Falls, which have been erected since the great flood of 1817, are more or less injured and carried away.

Postscript.—We learn from an authentic source that some damage was done to the embankments on the Susquehanna Rail Road, but the travelling will not be impeded longer than a day or two. On the branch leading to Timonium several hundred feet of embankment have given way, and one or two culverts were destroyed.

A contractor named Noonan lost seventeen horses.

Seven persons resident on the line of the road are reported to have been drowned, but it is likely the most, if not the whole of them, have been reported by the coroner.

The injury done to the Falls Turnpike Road is much greater than had been previously stated to us. The bed of the road is in many places so much washed away as to be impassable; and we learn that, besides the bridge at the turnpike gate, another bridge over the Falls, about six miles from the city was also swept off.

THE VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD.

These consist, as nearly as has yet been ascertained, of

Christ. Wiust, his wife and three children.
Donnelly, and Catharine, his wife.
James Doyle.
Jacob Ockle, boy.
James Kelly, boy.
Henry Lenehan, boy.
Three boys drowned in a stable loft.
Nine labourers on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and a man found dead in the water, near Fort McHenry, making in all twenty-four persons—there are doubtless others.—*Patriot.*

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The very tree in which the persons we mentioned yesterday, took refuge on Wednesday night, at the corner of Holiday and Bath streets, was, during the great flood of 1817, the means of saving the lives of three persons, who remained in its branches for several hours, before they were taken off.—*Ib.*

THE INDIAN WAR RESUMED.

We are indebted to the polite attention of a friend for the following copy of a letter just received by Express from the South, conveying the unpleasant intelligence of the probable immediate resumption of hostilities by the Indians, two of the Chiefs having suddenly withdrawn, taking all their forces, and retired to the swamps, covering their retreat by a band of two hundred hostiles suddenly brought in for that purpose.—*Balt. Gaz.*

"TAMPA-FEE, June 5th, 1837.

"Our hopes are all blasted. We have war again. On the night of the 3d Micanopy and Jumper with all the Indians who were then encamped near here, and who had come ostensibly with the intention of emigrating, decamped and fled to their coverts. A body of about 200 Miccosukies came to their aid and covered their retreat. It is thought by many here that Micanopy and Jumper went reluctantly, and that *they*, the two, were honest in their professions, but the main body never had any intention of removing, and that the whole of their solemn engagements which have so completely and effectually deceived the whole army and the whole world was a stratagem—a faithless, perfidious scheme to gain time, recruit their strength and means for further bloodshed and murder. My own impressions are now that nothing short of extermination—righteous extermination will ever rid the country of those demons with whom all engagements, treaties, or offers of civilized treatment or compact are folly and farce—a reproach to the good sense and discernment of those who advocate such terms or conditions. They should be hunted down with blood hounds, destroyed like venomous reptiles, and never be left until the last vestige of their savage, piratical, perfidious and murderous race was extinct from the face of the earth that is cursed with their burden. Let the morbid and mawkish sensibilities of those who can hear with stoic frigidity the murder of helpless and unoffending women and children by hundreds, but whose crocodile tears would flow in well affected sympathy of grief at the act of ironhanded oppression which could reproach the murderer with even a crime—let them vomit till they are cleansed, for justice will at length be roused though slow to action. The transports are all going."

SUFFERINGS AND DEATH OF THE CREW OF THE DEE.

The following particulars of the sufferings undergone by the crew of the Dee whale ship, are given in the Aberdeen Herald:

The Dee arrived in the bay yesterday morning, and at noon entered the harbor. The quay was crowded with anxious spectators, and as the vessel neared the berth, the scene was truly heart-rending. The mourning relatives of the deceased seamen, though previously apprised of the unfortunate fate of those who were near and dear to them, seemed unwilling to give credence to any testimony apart from a positive confirmation by those who had been eye witnesses to their decease. Their weeping widows rushed on board with their helpless orphans in their arms, while parents and friends followed in equal grief. When a convenient opportunity offered, the surgeon, Mr. Littlejohn, though in a very weak state, kindly and most readily expressed his willingness to give every additional information in his power. The most painful fact in connexion with the loss of the Dee's crew, is the great mortality, compared with the other vessels which were beset at the same time.—Mr. Littlejohn accounts for this on the following grounds.

When the Dee was beset she was among loose ice, the alternate opening and closing of which exposed her to great danger. The crew were, therefore, constantly exposed, had most harassing duties to discharge, and little or no time to change their clothes. This state of things continued about two months; and so immediate and certain did the destruction of the vessel at one time appear to be, that the beds, chests, provisions, &c. had to be taken on the ice. Here all hands remained for two days; and as a proof that this was the first and chief cause of the fatality which immediately followed, Mr. Littlejohn remarks that almost immediately after they again went on board they began to complain, and scurvy became more and more prevalent. To add to this, when the Thomas was lost, the greater part of the crew of the Dee went over the ice, a distance of four or five miles, to assist in carrying over part of the provisions. This second exposure had a most painful effect; and that it was the cause of increase of mortality is evident from the fact, that the proportions of the crew of the Thomas, which were divided among the other vessels, fell victims to the disease in far greater ratio than the other men on board. That these were the chief causes is also evident, when we know that none of the other vessels were at all disturbed by loose ice, but, on the contrary, were immovable from the first day that they were fixed until the day that they got clear.

On the 27th of September, the crew of the Dee, fearing a late season, went on half allowance. The mess was 3 lbs of bread a week, 3½ or 4 lbs beef, and 2½ lbs barley only allowed to make soup for sixty one men! But Mr. Littlejohn states that the scurvy was the great cause of the mortality and death, which must certainly have been attended with excruciating pain, the disease having generally begun in the mouth, thus rendering the unfortunate men unable to take victuals. The extreme cold is mentioned in Mr. Littlejohn's letter; but as another evidence, we may add that, even in the cabin, while their hands were over the little fire they had, their backs were freezing. So intense was the frost, that even liquor was frozen, and at times the ink in the glass was solid.

The coals were all exhausted by the end of January, after which staves of casks with any other lumber, were made use of. The want of fire now added to the pain of the sufferers, who were getting weaker day by day. Occasionally, a little refreshing soup was made from foxes, many of which they killed; but the ravage of the disease seemed to baffle every remedy. Spirits were allowed in small quantities, but seemed to do little or no good. A partial relief was, however, occasionally afforded in this way; and in their last moments, some of the men asked for a little grog. No spirits were used after the Dee left the ice, and now death made sad havoc.

From the 16th of March, the day on which she got clear, scarcely was there one man able to assist another; and our readers may form some conception of their deplorable state, when we mention the fact, that two or three were lying together in one blanket, covered with ice, and the blanket underneath literally a mass of vermin. The dying were often laying in the same bed with the dead for days together; and when obliged to consign the latter to the deep, the bodies had to be hoisted up the between-decks with a tackle, and thrown overboard.

Having only the close reefed topsails set when the Dee left the ice, and the remaining portion of the crew being unable to render any effective assistance, she was almost wholly at the mercy of the wind and tide, and at one time drifted so far south as 52 degrees. The temperature now was a pleasing change, but scurvy was too deeply rooted to be eradicated without some more tangible remedy.

A BOY CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG.

An account was published on the 8th inst. of the trial at Lowell, Massachusetts, of two boys, Michael Monohon 13 years old, and Michael Whaylan 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the Almshouse at Cambridge. The Jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Friday night, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty against Monohon. The Lowell Advertiser of Monday evening says: "After a patient and thorough investigation of the circumstance of the case, and a charge from the Chief Justice, the most minute and comprehensive, the Jury retired, coming upon a verdict about half past ten. The rumor however, spread abroad that the Jury had agreed, a conviction

the prisoner acquainted of the law. The Attorney General having congratulated some of the most prominent evidence concluded with the request that the Bench proceed to pronounce the sentence which the law adjudges to the crime of arson. Monohon being called, rose and heard with stoical indifference a brief sketch of his past but vicious life.

The affecting language of the Judge, his appeal to Monohon's feelings for an afflicted mother, to his sense of the awful situation to which he had subjected himself in breaking the laws, his request that he would prepare for the early and ignominious death which awaited him, and the final sentence "that he should be hung by the neck until dead" were altogether a scene of intense interest which drew tears from many an eye. Not a muscle of the prisoner trembled at his sentence, and he withstood the gaze of hundreds with as much apparent indifference as if unconcerned, but whether this was owing to ignorance or hardihood is a question for a philosopher. Whaylan was acquitted on account of his extreme youth."

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

A few days since, when the waters of Connecticut river were exceeding high, a raft of pine boards, with four men on it, was carried out into the middle current above Bellows Falls, in consequence of the suction of the falls, despite of oars and tiller, and was on the point of going over, when the villagers, alarmed by the cries of the men, went out in a boat and threw them a rope, just in time to save them.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A flock of sheep, 64 in number, belonging to Mr. Edmund Clark, of New Milford, Conn. were every one killed by a single flash of lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck, and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt—several of them being found standing dead on their feet.

A correspondent who addresses us from Chicago, under date of the 3d inst. has the following by way of postscript:—"Yesterday, one of the cannon which were thrown into the river at the time of the Indian massacre, August 15, 1812, was recovered. It is a brass six pounder, —bright and in good order. The carriage on which it is mounted, is, as might have been anticipated, considerably decayed. It was taken from the British during the Revolution."

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If, therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,
Lisbon.

June 8th, 1837.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

June 21st, 1837.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M and three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and Nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

June 22. R 4w.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

WANTED.

THE subscriber is authorized to BORROW on *Real Estate Security*, the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the period of not less than five years, at the rate of Six per cent per annum. Those who are desirous of investing that sum in such security, will be pleased to call on him in the city of Annapolis. He can give undoubted assurance of the sufficiency of said real estate to cover three times that sum.

JOHN NICK. WATKINS

June 22.

The Baltimore American will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their account to this office.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrates Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and despatch.

N. B. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS prepared at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

June 22.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid of the said Representatives in Congress, &c.; And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,

THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

☞ To be published once a week until the day of election in all the newspapers printed in the State.

June 15. 2

A BY-LAW

To authorise the Preparation and Issuing of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed June 12th, 1837.]

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that the citizens of Annapolis and of the vicinity should be furnished with some substitute for metallic small change during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and it is the duty of this corporation to supply it; Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared Certificates or Evidences of Debt to the aggregate amount of five thousand dollars, of a denomination of twenty-five cents to two dollars, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to be put into circulation, and re-deemed in the manner hereinafter directed, that is to say—the Cashier or other officer of the Bank who may have charge of the same, shall deliver them to those persons only who shall place with him an equivalent amount of the notes of the said Bank, or of such other Bank as the said Farmers Bank will receive on deposite; the said notes thus placed with the Cashier or other officer of the Bank, shall be by him placed on deposit to the credit of the Corporation until the amount shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, when one half thereof shall be invested under the directions of a committee of this Corporation in the stock of the state of Maryland or other approved and productive securities; the other half to remain in the said Bank to be given in exchange for the said Certificates or Evidences of Debt of this Corporation when the holders of them may desire it.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the notes which may be so retained for the purpose aforesaid, as well as the stock which may be purchased as directed by the preceding section, shall be inviolably set apart and directed to the sole purpose of the extinguishment of the debt which may be incurred by this Corporation in virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever and as soon after as the amount received at Bank for the notes of this Corporation as hereinbefore provided shall exceed the said sum of one thousand dollars, the one moiety thereof shall be invested as before directed.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Certificates of Deposit or Evidences of Debt to be issued in virtue of this by-law, shall upon their face be redeemable in the notes of the Farmers Bank, or of other current Bank notes, and shall upon their face be receivable in payment of taxes and other debts due the city.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15. 2

FOR SALE OR RENT.

(And Immediate Possession Given.)

THE NEW BRICK HOUSE in Green street. For terms apply to

PHILIP CLAYTON.

June 1. 3

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of *Maryland, Virginia, and District of* Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorize to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15. 3m

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S C will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,

Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

May 25.

A BY-LAW

Establishing the South Line of Green-street

[Passed May 17th, 1837.]

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained in relation to the South Line of Green street adjoining the Lot owned by Gustavus R. Barber which he prays may be removed by this By-Law;—Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That from henceforth the South Line of Green-street adjoining the Lot of Gustavus R. Barber, shall be the exterior of the stone wall now being erected thereon.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15. 2

A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 3d, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of eighty seven and a half cents in the one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city and the precincts thereof for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland in such cases made and provided, and the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15. 2

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, NO KING'S QUEEN SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, *there will be no* doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.

SARAH JONES, Adm'x.

May 25. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel County, To wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this 26th day of May 1837, Thomas I. Talbott of said county, brought before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said State in and for Anne-Arundel county, a BAY GELDING trespassing on his enclosures, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, some white at the end of his nose, and some marks with the saddle, no shoe on the left fore foot.

Given under my hand.

DANIEL LAMBORN.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS I. TALBOTT,

Living 8½ miles from Baltimore on the Washington Turnpike Road.

June 1. 3w

Annapolis, May 8th, 1837.

Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day pursuant to notice to that effect, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

ELIAS ELLICOTT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Dr. DENNIS CLAUDE,
JOHN MILLER.

The Directors the following day appointed JOHN JOHNSON, President of the Company; GEORGE W. HUGHES, Engineer; and NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

It was then resolved that a requisition be made on the Stockholders for a payment of Four Dollars on each share of its Capital Stock to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That an instalment of Four Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company is required to be paid into the *Farmers Bank of Maryland* to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

By order of the Board.

N. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

June 8. 3 R. 4w.

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having come to the determination to discontinue the Lottery and Exchange business until the present crisis in the affairs of the country shall have passed away, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such CASH ORDERS for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. All persons indebted to him on open account will please call and settle either with *Bank Notes* or Written Promises, and those on Note or Judgment

Are requested to pay
Without *further* delay.

F. M. J.

75,000 *Dollars!!*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837,
Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

RICH! RICHER!!	RICHEST!!!
1 Princely Prize of	$75,000!!
1 Splendid do	25,000!!
1 do do	20,000!!
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	9,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,500
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,782½
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,000
5 prizes of	1,750
5 prizes of	1,500
50 prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to $1,114,168 50.

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale by
F. M. JARBOE,
ANNAPOLIS.

☞ EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale.

June 1.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library!

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation, by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 6.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Rotton,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, *of four weeks each*, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, *for the use* of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above.—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) —in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in department will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1835. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, *of Boston*, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long-tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connections in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned —every arrangement for the department of instruction—superior advantages for Christian ladies, for whom Christian parents education.

†*From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $3 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

Saturday News—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, *under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal.* Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and to their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News—We have been favored with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, L. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected *from* the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

Saturday News.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it *will far exceed, for original matter*, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Derby Republican.*

Saturday News.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head, is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such amusing touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1835.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—*in removing* and folding the sheets, &c.; can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with, which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of The Salmagundi will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No *paper will be furnished* unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Attempts to [illegible] the following [illegible] cheaper [illegible] and [illegible] January. It will not [illegible] form for binding as the [illegible] it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*; it will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitters; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has *redeemed* all his pledges to a *generous public for many years*, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

DEEDS OF MANUMISSION,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—next door to the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837. NO. 26.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable "reading matter" than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in *religious* and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

☞ The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 25. 3m.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery. Dec. 29.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday News.

We introduce to our readers to-day, the production of a gifted sister of a late lamented and distinguished officer of our navy. "The Wish" breathes the true spirit of poetry, and such as we should be pleased to welcome often to our columns.

THE WISH.

BY S. W. PERRY, SISTER OF THE LATE COMMODORE O. H. PERRY, U. S. NAVY.

Oh! were I yonder planet fair,
Through the wide arch of heaven to soar;
Or might her gentle empire share,
A mortal with a spirit's power.

Enrob'd in train of silv'ry light,
Bedeck'd with many a starry gem;
Half hid in veil of ether bright,
And crown'd with crescent diadem.

High on the feath'ry clouds I'd sail,
And glance o'er all the scene below;
And far on forest, hill and dale,
My glitt'ring beams of life bestow.

The hoary Alpine tops I'd climb,
Where steps of man yet never dare,
Where icy pillars rise sublime.
And hang my diamonds sparkling there.

Or wind through deepest glens my way,
Where silence dwells in endless sleep,
Or on the foaming cat'ract play,
Or through the forest pathway creep.

But most where youthful lovers rove,
When dew drops bend each flow'ry stem,
By rippling stream, or rustling grove,
My smiles should bless the scene for them.

And where the widowed mourner sighs,
I'd gently steal and linger near,
Win sleep to soothe her tearful eyes,
Or all her lonely vigil share:

And say I've seen that distant grave,
Where her fond steps must never stray;
And where its dewy flow'rets wave,
Nightly should beam my trembling ray.

To the loan sailor I would come,
Over the pathless, billowy deeps,
Where, musing on his far-off home,
His silent watch he pensive keeps.

For him I'd chase the midnight gloom,
The waves in shatter'd silver spread;
For him the dancing spray illume,
And rays of soft effulgence shed.

When rushing winds are raging high,
And hoarsely roars the ocean storm;
And threat'ning sea, and black'ned sky,
The wide and dread expanse deform;

My struggling beams should seek him where
His reeling bark is tempest driv'n,
Burst through the storm his hopes to cheer,
And point his fainting trust to Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from Mr. Irving's New Work.

"The Rocky Mountains, or adventures, scenes, and incidents, in the Far West."

The two rival bands, however, had not long been mingled in this social manner, before their ancient jealousy began to break out, in a new form. The senior chief of the Shoshonies was a thinking man, and a man of observation. He had been among the Nez Perces; listened to the new code of morality and religion received from the white men, and attended their devotional exercises. He had observed the effect of all this in elevating the tribe in the estimation of the white men; and determined, by the same means, to gain for his own tribe a superiority over their ignorant rivals, the Eutaws. He accordingly assembled his people, and promulgated among them the mongrel doctrines and form of worship of the Nez Perces; recommending the same to their adoption. The Shoshonies were struck with the novelty, at least, of the measure, and entered into it with spirit. They began to observe Sundays and holidays, and to have their devotional dances, and chants, and other ceremonials; about which, the ignorant Eutaws knew nothing; while they exerted their usual competition in shooting and horse racing, and the renowned game of hand.

Matters were going on thus pleasantly and prosperously, in this motley community of white and red men, when, one morning, two stark free trappers, arrayed in the height of savage finery, and mounted on steeds as fine and as fiery as themselves, and all jingling with hawks' bells, came galloping, with whoop and halloo, into the camp.

They were fresh from the winter encampment of the American Fur Company, in the Green river valley; and had come to pay their old comrades of Capt. Bonneville's company a visit.—An idea may be formed from the scenes we have already given of conviviality in the wilderness, of the manner in which these game birds were received by those of their feather in the camp. What feasting—what revelling—what boasting—what bragging—what ranting and roaring, and racing and gambling and squabbling and fighting, ensued among these boon companions. Captain Bonneville, it is true, maintained always a certain degree of law and order in his camp, and checked each fierce excess—but the trappers, in their seasons of idleness and relaxation, require a degree of license and indulgence, to repay them for the long privations, and almost incredible hardships of their periods of active service.

In the midst of all this feasting and frolicking, a freak of the tender passion intervened, and wrought a complete change in the scene. Among the Indian beauties in the camp of the Eutaws and Shoshonies, the free trappers discovered two, who had a good figure as their squaws. These connections frequently take place for a season; and sometimes, continue for years, if not perpetually; but are apt to be broken when the free trapper starts off, suddenly, on some distant and rough expedition.

In the present instance, these wild blades were anxious to regain their belles; nor were the latter loath once more to come under their protection. The free trapper combines, in the eye of an Indian girl, all that is dashing and heroic in a warrior of her own race, whose gait, and garb, and bravery, he emulates, with all that is gallant and glorious in the white man. And then the indulgence with which he treats her; the finery in which he decks her out; the state in which she moves; the sway she enjoys over both his purse and person, instead of being the drudge and slave of an Indian husband; obliged to carry his pack, and build his lodge, and make his fire and bear his cross humours and dry blows. No; there is no comparison, in the eyes of an aspiring belle of the wilderness, between a free trapper and an Indian brave.

With respect to one of the parties, the matter was easily arranged. The beauty in question was a pert little Eutaw wench, that had been taken prisoner, in some war excursion, by a Shoshonie. She was readily ransomed for a few articles of trifling value; and forthwith figured about the camp in fine array, "with rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes," and a tossed up, coquettish air, that made her the envy, admiration, and abhorrence, of all the Leathern dressed, hard working squaws of her acquaintance.

As to the other beauty, it was quite a different matter. She had become the wife of a Shoshonie brave. It is true, he had another wife, of older date than the wife in question; who, therefore, took command in his household, and treated his new spouse as a slave: but the latter was the wife of his last fancy, his latest caprice; and was precious in his eyes. All attempt to bargain with him, therefore, was useless: the very proposition was repulsed with anger and disdain. The spirit of the trapper was roused; his pride was piqued as well as his passion. He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him. His horses were fleet; the winter nights were long and dark: before daylight they would be beyond the reach of pursuit; and once at the encampment in Green river valley, they might set the whole band of Shoshonies at defiance.

The Indian girl listened and longed. Her heart yearned after the ease and splendor of condtion of a trapper's bride, and throbbed to be freed from the capricious control of the premier squaw; but she dreaded the failure of the plan, and the fury of a Shoshonie husband.—They parted; the Indian girl in tears, and the madcap traveller more mad than ever, with his thwarted passion?

Their interviews had, probably, been detected, and the jealousy of the Shoshonie brave aroused; a clamor of angry voices was heard in his lodge, with the sound of blows, and of female weeping and lamenting. At night, as the trapper lay tossing on his pallet, a soft voice whispered at the door of his lodge. His mistress stood trembling before him. She was ready to follow whithersoever he should lead.

In an instant he was up and out. He had two prime horses, sure, and swift of foot, and of great wind. With stealthy quiet, they were brought up and saddled; and, in a few moments, he and his prize were careering over the snow, with which the whole country was covered. In the eagerness of escape, they had made no provision for their journey: days must elapse before they could reach their haven of safety, and mountains and prairies be traversed, wrapped in the desolation of winter. For the present, however, they thought of nothing but flight; urging their horses forward over the dreary wastes, and fancying, in the howling of every blast, they heard the yell of the pursuer.

At early dawn, the Shoshonie became aware of his loss. Mounting his swiftest horse, he set off in hot pursuit. He soon found the trail of the fugitives, and spurred on in hopes of overtaking them. The winds, however, which swept the valley, had drifted the light snow into the prints made by the horses' hoofs. In a little while, he lost all trace of them, and was completely thrown out of the chase. He knew, however, the situation of the camp toward which they were bound, and a direct course through the mountains by which he might arrive there sooner than the fugitives. Through the most rugged defiles, therefore, he urged his course day and night, scarce pausing until he reached the camp. It was some time before the fugitives made their appearance. Six days had they been traversing the wintry wilds. They came, haggard with hunger and fatigue, and their horses faltering under them. The first object that met their eyes, on entering the camp, was the Shoshonie brave. He rushed, knife in hand, to plunge it in the heart that had proved false to him. The trapper threw himself before the cowering form of his mistress, and, feeble and exhausted as he was, prepared for a deadly struggle. The Shoshonie paused. His habitual awe of the white man checked his arm; the trapper's friends crowded to the spot, and arrested him. A parley ensued. A kind of *crim. con.* adjudication took place; such as frequently occurs in civilized life. A couple of horses were declared to be a fair compensation for the loss of a woman who had previously lost her heart: with this, the Shoshonie brave was fain to pacify his passion. He returned to Captain Bonneville's camp, somewhat crest fallen. It is true; but parried the officious condolements of his friends, by observing, that two good horses were very good pay for one bad wife.

(*From the Texas Telegraph, May* 23.)

AUDUBON.

This distinguished naturalist hast left our shores. We sincerely deplore the necessity which compelled him to limit his researches to Galveston Bay alone. It is pleasing at this period to turn from the noisy tumult of war and contemplate the character of this truly great man. Born in Louisiana when Texas formed a constituent part of her territory, he early directed his great mind to the advancement of the science of natural history in his native country; and with a noble zeal, unchecked by disappointment and unabated by age, he has employed the whole of his valuable life thus far in accomplishing his laudable design. The snows of the north have found him wandering amid the summer haunts of the birds of passage, and the tropical sun has illumined his daring path to the winter homes of these aerial voyagers.

The bolts of war have hurled around, but he heeded them not—science was his guiding star and to him all was peace. The peculiar situation of Texas relative to Louisiana at his birth might, under other circumstances, have enabled us to claim him as a native, but the illustrious sons of science are "citizens of the world," and justly entitled to the privileges of citizenship from every enlightened nation which honors virtue and talent. We understand a proposition will be made in Congress to confer on him the honours of citizenship, the measure is worthy of the liberal and enlightened policy of the age, and by securing the unanimous support of both houses of Congress, will prove to an admiring world that the youngest of nations is among the foremost to extend her infant hand to the encouragement of science and the arts.

SNAKE FIGHT—STARTLING ADVENTURE.

On Saturday last Mr. John Foster, who resides near the Washington Print Works, in this town, discovered near his house a large black snake; he seized a billet of wood and pursued him some twenty yards, to near a small tree, when the serpent turned, raised himself in an upright position, and prepared to act upon the defensive. He threw the billet of wood and missed him, whereupon his snakeship came at him full tilt, his mouth thrown open, and with his fiery eyes and forked tongue exhibiting all the venom of his species. Mr. F. seized a small stick, and as he came up made a pass at him but he dodged it and gave back. This repeated several times the snake all the time with his eye steadily and piercingly fixed upon that of Mr. F. After some two minutes spent in this way the snake suddenly vanished, "and," says Mr. F. "as quick as thought itself I beheld him upon the limb of a tree, about ten feet above my head, and in the very act of springing upon me." The distance from the ground to the extremity of the limb where the serpent prepared for a leap, could not have been less than from twenty five to thirty feet, and yet Mr. F. had only time to change the direction of his own eyes ere they met the keen gaze of the serpent in his new position. He then called to his brother to bring him a loaded gun, keeping his eye upon the snake until he was shot dead from the tree.—Before they left the spot still a larger one appeared, much more venomous than the first, being determined to revenge the death of its mate.

This one they also killed; she measured 5 feet 7 inches in diameter. The mate was 5 feet 2 inches long, and three inches in diameter.—*North River Times.*

EVERY ONE TO HIS TASTE.

The Norfolk Beacon contains an account of a dinner given to Com. Kennedy of the U. S. Navy, in one of the Sandwich Islands, at the country seat of J. C. Jones, Esq. in September last—at which food in the native style, including "*baked dogs*," was abundantly served up.—Songs, toasts, cheers, bumpers, and speeches, all came in their turn.

The "monster" balloon of Mr. Green, so designated on account of its enormous dimensions, made an ascension from London on the 19th of last month. It carried up besides Mr. G. six other gentlemen. The party was carried by a strong wind a distance of 25 miles in 28 minutes, when they descended in safety.

A short time since two fishermen found in the Seine, near the Isle Ces Cygnes a small wooden box, bound with iron, which was much rusted. The lock was, however, in good preservation, and the box hermetically sealed. On the lid was discovered some *fleurs de lys* partly effaced, and the initials M. de V. surmounted by a double Royal Crown. The fishermen, on breaking open the box, discovered a man's head, embalmed, in a state of perfect preservation; and at the bottom of it a scarf, some dried flowers, and a small dagger, the point of which was stained with blood. One of the most celebrated historians of France has purchased the box and its contents. The initials suggest the idea that the box formerly belonged to Marguerite de Valois, wife of Henry IV; and that the head is that of Cocconas, which she had caused to be embalmed after his tragical death.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 29, 1837.

FOR CONGRESS.
Fourth Congressional District.
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

"*The Association of the Theta Delta Phi, of St. John's College,*" will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in the Senate Chamber, in the following manner:

The Declaration of Independence will be read by WILLIAM H. G. DORSEY, and an Oration will be delivered by THOMAS HOLME HAGNER.

The exercises to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1837.

June 20th.

No. 36. Duvall's Ex'rs. vs. Farmers' Bank of Maryland, was further argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Randall for the Appellee.

June 21st.

Present the same Judges as before and the Hon. Judge *Spence*.

No. 36. Duvall vs. The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, was further argued by Randall and A. C. Magruder for the Appellees, and McMahon for the Appellant, in reply.

June 22d.

No. 36 was concluded by McMahon in reply.

No. 96. McLaughlin vs. Negro Sam, was commenced by W. Schley for the Appellant, and Balch for the Appellee.

June 23d

No. 96 was further argued by Balch for the Appellee, and by W. Schley for the Appellant.

No. 98. Ex'rs. of Robert Oliver vs. Richard Caton, was argued by Glenn for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

June 24th.

No. 93. Ex'rs. of Oliver vs. Caton, was argued by R. Johnson in reply for the Appellants.

No. 99. Wareham vs. Sellers, Adm'r. of Sellers, was argued by J Raymond for the Appellant, and W. P. Maulsby for the Appellee.

The Court informed the Bar that where in cases of judgments nisi, the appellants filed written arguments under the rule, the Court would not receive answers to the appellee's written replies.

June 26th.

No. 71. Mayor and. City Council of Baltimore vs. R. Lemmon. This cause which had been specially assigned for this day, was on motion of Belt, counsel for the city, and McMahon for the State, under resolution of the Legislature, and on the ground of the absence of Walter Jones, Esq. counsel for the city of Baltimore, continued until the next term, and ordered to stand for hearing the first Thursday of that term.

No. 12. Thomas Bruce and others vs. The State use of Mayhew, survivor of Barnard, appeal from Prince George's county court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 14. Hall & Hall vs. E. W. Belt, appeal from Prince George's county court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 15. Planters' Bank vs. Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, appeal from Prince George's county court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 16. State use of A. Beale vs. Harrison, Graham & Harrison, appeal from Calvert county. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 28. State use of Norris vs. Askettle and others. Appeal from Allegany county court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 29. Pocock vs. Hendricks. Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of Baltimore county court, and awarding a procedendo.

No. 30. Lightner vs. Esbenshade, appeal from Baltimore county court. Judgment affirmed on all the exceptions.

No. 32. Hammond & Welch vs. Hammond, appeal from Chancery. Decree reversed and cause remanded.

No. 34. Ex'rs. of Alexander McDonald vs. Stevens, Tuck and others. Decree affirmed.

No. 96. McLaughlin vs. Negro Sam. Appeal from Frederick county court. Judgment reversed.

No. 98. Ex'rs. of Oliver vs. Caton, appeal from Chancery. Order continuing injunction reversed, and cause remanded.

No. 33. I. C. Watkins vs. Hall, et al. appeal from Chancery. Decree reversed and cause remanded.

No. 39. Clagett and Hall vs. Hall and Hall, was argued by Duckett, John Johnson and Pratt for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

BELLE-AIR, Md. June 24.

The Democratic Convention which assembled to-day, have nominated *John T. H. Worthington* as a Candidate for Congress. The meeting in convention was very full, and the members assembled in the true republican spirit to abide the determination of the majority; all seemed convinced of the necessity of uniting the Democrats of the district on some one candidate. The choice has fallen upon an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman.—*Rep.*

NORFOLK, Va. June 23.

We learn that the barques Pioneer and Consort, of the exploring expedition, will be taken into the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard, Gosport, in the course of a few days.

In addition to the Falmouth sloop of war now fitting for sea at our Navy Yard for the Pacific Station, it is intended to send another sloop—probably the Lexington.

It is said that VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq. recently appointed Charge d'Affaires to Belgium will go out in the Falmouth.—*Beacon.*

TOBACCO TRADE.

THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq. has addressed a letter to the editor of the Marlborough Gazette, to which is annexed a communication from Messrs. RILEY & VAN AMRINGE, of Philadelphia, containing some highly interesting information on the subject of the tobacco trade, in which Maryland has so deep an interest. Not having room for the insertion of the letters referred to, we must content ourselves with abstracting such portions as are entitled, from their definite character, to particular attention.

From Mr. B's. remarks it appears that the exports of Tobacco from this country during the last year amounted to $12,000,000, being second only to those of cotton. The export to England alone, where the duty on each hogshead is $1000, during the year ending September 1836, was valued at $6,202,615, whilst the exportation to France, owing to the government monopoly, or Regie, as it is termed, was worth only $906,699. During the same period the importation from France in silk goods amounted to $15,614,188; in cotton fabrics to $2,199,922; in wines $1,942,179; and in brandies to $1,109, 826; making a total of $18,663,193 per annum.

It must be borne in mind that the amount thus paid was for luxuries, in paying for which this country is not even allowed the advantage that would accrue from competition in trade under a tariff of duties, however great. To show the operation of a fair rivalry in business, Messrs. Riley and Van Amringe adduce the example of England, where notwithstanding the enormous duty of $1000 per hogshead, as before stated, the tobacco exported during 1835 was valued at $3,397,415, whilst the quantity shipped to the Hanse towns, where the duty is a mere nothing, in the same time was valued at but $1,539,362. There are, it would seem, no shipments of tobacco to France, Italy, &c. except for the fulfilment of contracts, the number of contractors being only four or five at the utmost, consequently there are no competitors in the market.

We confess we are at a loss to discover why our country should import the silks, cottons, wines and brandies of nations which permit no reciprocity to exist, and shut out our products by regies that exclude every thing like generous rivalry. Nor are we made the more aware, of the propriety of such a state of things by the fact that the imports for which we are tributary are matters of luxury, many of which may be cultivated here to much greater advantage than our tobacco can be produced there. The facts in reference to the trade in sugars will perhaps surprise our readers who may not have been aware that in 1836 the importation of that article and Spanish leaf tobacco amounted to $2,060,000, when certainly the greater portion of the commodity might be raised in our own country. The disadvantages under which our tobacco exporting trade has been suffered to labour for years are well worthy the immediate and energetic attention of Congress, who will, it is hoped apply such remedy by retaliatory legislation or some other method as the exigency of the case demands.—*American.*

INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST.

We have been informed that, with a view to establish amicable relations between them, on a permanent basis, the President has directed that invitations should be given to the Sacs and Foxes, the Winnebagoes, the Sioux of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the Ioways, and the Sacs of Missouri, to send deputations to this city. They will probably arrive here about the first of October. The principal chiefs of the several bands of these tribes, with the most distinguished braves, will constitute these deputations. The whole number will not, it is believed, fall short of fifty. The occasion will be one full of interest to those who wish to observe the costume and habits of the indigenous tribes, and to listen to powerful native eloquence. The subjects to be considered will probably elicit all the talent and tact of the most able among them.—[*Globe.*

THE DADE MASSACRE.

The Boston Post publishes the following interesting account of the massacre of Major DADE's detachment in Florida, in December 1835, taken from the lips of RANSOM CLARK, the sole survivor of that dreadful action, who is now in Boston.

"Our detachment, consisting of 117 men, under command of Major DADE, started from Fort Brooke Tampa Bay, on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about eight o'cock on the morning of the 28th.

"I was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where he was bivouacked on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass, brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised, Major DADE said to us—'We have not got through all danger; keep up good heart, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.'

"At this time we were in a path, or trail, on the border of the pond, and the first notice that we received of the presence of the enemy was the discharge of a rifle by their chief, as a signal to commence the attack. The pond was on our right, and the Indians were scattered round in a semicircle, on our left, in the rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening on the other extremity for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, of course unconscious of the ambuscade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack this guard was about a quarter of a mile in the advance, the main body following in column, two deep. The Chief's rifle was followed by a general discharge from his men, and Major DADE, Capt. FRAZIER, and Lieut. MUDGE, together with several non-commissioned officers and privates, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six pounder, which as soon as possible was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass brush and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked and made them fall back, for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought in our wounded and the arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. MUDGE, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree and he was found there two months after when Gen. GAINES, sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers.

All hands then commenced throwing up a small triangular breastwork of logs; but, just as we had raised it about two feet, the Indians returned, and renewed the engagement. A part of our troops fought within the breastwork, and a part outside. I remained outside till I received a ball in my right arm, and another near my right temple, which came out at the top of my head. I next received a shot in my thigh, which brought me down on my side, and I then got into the breastwork. We gave them forty-nine discharges from the cannon; and while loading for the fiftieth, the last shot we had, our match went out. The Indians chiefly levelled at the men who worked the cannon. In the mean time the main body of the troops kept up a general fire with musketry.

"The loss of the enemy must have been very great, because we never fired until we fixed on our men; but the cannon was necessarily fired at random, as only two or three Indians appeared together. When the firing commenced, the advanced guard wheeled, and, in returning to the main body, were entirely cut up. The battle lasted till about four in the afternoon, and I was about the last one who handled a gun, while lying on my side. At the close I received a shot in my right shoulder, which passed into my lungs; the blood gushed out of my mouth in a stream, and, dropping my musket, I rolled over on my face. The Indians then entered the breastwork, but found not one man standing to defend it. They secured the arms, ammunition, and the cannon, and despatched such of our fallen soldiers as they supposed still to be alive. Their negroes then came in to strip the dead. I had by this time somewhat revived, and a negro observed that I was not dead, took up a musket, and shot me in the top of the shoulder, and the ball came out at my back. After firing, he said 'There, d—— you, take that.' He then stripped me of every thing but my shirt.

"The enemy then disappeared to the left of the pond, and, through weakness and apprehension, I remained still till about nine o'clock at night. I then commenced crawling on my knees and left hand. As I was crawling over the dead, I put my hand on one man, who felt different from the rest—he was warm and limber. I roused him up, and found it was De Courcy, an Englishman, and the son of a British officer, resident in Canada. I told him that it was best for us to attempt to travel, as the danger appeared to be over, and we might fall in with some assistance. As he was only wounded in the side and arm, he could walk a little. We got along as well as we could, that night, continued on till next noon, when, on a rising ground, we observed an Indian ahead, on horseback, loading his rifle. We agreed that he should go on one side of the road, and I on the other. The Indian took after De Courcy, and I heard the discharge of his rifle. This gave me time to crawl into a hammock and hide away. The Indian soon returned, with his arms and legs covered with blood, having, no doubt, according to custom, cut De Courcy to pieces, after bringing him down with his rifle.

The Indian came riding thro' the brush in pursuit of me, and approached within ten feet, but gave up the search. I then resumed my route back to Fort Brooke, crawled and limped through the nights and forenoons, and slept in the brush during the middle of the day, with no other nourishment than cold water. I got to Fort Brooke on the evening of the fifth day; and in five months afterwards was discharged as a pensioner, at eight dollars per month. The doctor attributes my not dying of my wounds to the circumstance, that I bled a good deal, and did not partake of any solid food during the five first days.

"Two other soldiers, by the names of THOMAS and SPRAGUE, also came in afterwards. Although badly wounded, they ascended a tree, and thus escaped the enemy, on the evening of the battle. They joined another expedition, two months after, but before their wounds were healed, and they soon died of them."

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the arrival on Saturday night last, about midnight, of the steam packet Georgia, Capt. Rolins, from Charleston, which place she left on Friday, we have papers of that day.

We learn, orally, from those whose position has given them full opportunities of observing the character of the Seminoles, that the recent rumors of a renewal of hostilities are unfounded, and that the Indians have withdrawn from Tampa for fear of the measles, which had begun to rage there, and which they were apprehensive would prove as fatal as the small pox.

The Indians regularly receive their rations at Fort Mellon, and are friendly disposed.—They all seem inclined to postpone emigration till fall.

The officers who arrived in the Georgia, travelled from Tampa Bay through the country, and were in nowise molested by the Indians.

It is generally believed that many of the rumors set afloat are the results of perverseness or passion, and that many of the accounts purporting to be full and authentic, are either entirely false, or rest on slight premises.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Steam Packet Georgia, Capt. Rollins, from Charleston, were Majors Whiting and McClintock, U. S. Artillery; Major Fauntleroy; and Captain Bean and Anderson, of the Dragoons, and Lieut. Piercy, U. S. Navy. [*Beacon.*

The Slave Case.—On Thursday, the further investigation of the claim set up by Dr. Allender, of Baltimore, to the possession of William Dixson, whom he alleges to be his slave, was removed into the Supreme Court, by a writ de homine replegiando. We understand that the counsel for Dr. Allender consented to this arrangement. The advantages of carrying the proceeding into the Supreme Court are a trial by jury, and compulsory process to obtain testimony. A protest signed by Dixson, against the jurisdiction of the Recorder, since the issuing of the writ de homine replegiando, was read by his counsel. Bonds in the sum of $5,000 have been given to the sheriff for the appearance of Dixson before the Supreme Court, to abide its judgment.—*N. Y. Com.*

Richard H. White, lately confined in the jail of Washington County, D. C. on a charge of burning the Treasury Office, and who has been tried already several times, without the jury ever being able to render a verdict, has been released. The bail required for his appearance to take his trial hereafter, was one thousand dollars, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harker, of N. J. entered into a recognizance to that amount.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel county, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July next, for the purpose of electing Two Representatives to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

JOHN S SELBY, Sheriff.
June 29 te.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held in this city, at the usual place of holding Elections, on *Wednesday*, the 26th day of July next, for the purpose of electing Two Representatives for the Fourth Congressional District of this State to the Congress of the United States.

G. H. DUVALL, Clerk Corp'n.
June 29 te

CATTLE SHOW.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov Stevens it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a Cattle Show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements, and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board.

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.
June 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, passed in a cause therein, between James Murray, as complainant, and Gabriel H. Duvall and Sarah Duvall, as defendants, the subscriber, the Trustee thereby appointed, will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in Annapolis, all that parcel of Land, supposed to be part of a tract called

GREENFIELD,

which is in the possession of the above named Gabriel H. and Sarah Duvall, and which is bounded on the eastward by the farm of James Murray, and on the northward by the road leading from Annapolis to South River Ferry, and on the westward and southward by the farm of the late Lewis Neth and the Spa Creek.

The terms of Sale are—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of said sale, with interest from the day of sale.

TH. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
June 29. ts.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the public jail of St. Mary's county on the 6th June 1837, by James A. Morgan, one of the Justices of the Peace of said county, a NEGRO BOY, calling himself Israel Gardiner, apprehended and committed as a Runaway Negro. This boy is about four feet nine inches in height, yellow complexion, with a scar on the right eye, and appears to be about fourteen years of age. He states that he is free, and has been living with his mother near Ellicott's Forge, in Anne-Arundel, within a short distance of Waterloo. He was, when apprehended and committed, dressed in a pair of cassimet Pantaloons, and domestic cotton shirt. The owner of this boy is requested to come forward and prove his claim to the boy, and take him away on or before the 6th day of August 1837, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOS. W. MORGAN, Sheriff
St. Mary's County.
June 29. 3w.

Resolution of the Corporation.

RESOLVED, That a Committee of four be appointed by the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Lots within the city, and report to the City Commissioners any nuisance calculated to affect the health of the citizens, and to cause all such nuisances to be removed.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee under the provisions of the above resolution, give notice to the citizens that on Wednesday, July 5th, and every two weeks thereafter, they will proceed to execute the duty assigned them.

GEO. E. FRANKLIN,
N. H. GREEN,
WM. BRYAN,
NICHS. BREWER, of Jno.
June 29.

A BY-LAW

Confirming a By-Law imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and its Precincts, passed on the 15th day of July, 1836.

[Passed June 14th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a by law passed on the 15th day of July 1836, entitled, a by-law imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and its precincts, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
June 29.

A BY-LAW

To confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 17th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts thereof as returned by the assessor for that purpose appointed on the 8th day of May 1837, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed with the addition thereto.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
June 29.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for six months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 30.

WANTED.

THE subscriber is authorized to BORROW on *Real Estate Security*, the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the period of not less than five years, at the rate of Six per cent per annum. Those who are desirous of investing that sum in such security, will be pleased to call on him in the city of Annapolis. He can give undoubted assurance of the sufficiency of said real estate to cover three times that sum.

JOHN NICK. WATKINS.
June 22.

The Baltimore American will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their account to this office.

PINE APPLES.

JUST received and for sale, a fresh supply of prime

PINE APPLES,

which will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply at the Store of

E. SANDS, Market Space.

June 29. 1t

IN CHANCERY,

21st June, 1837.

John Lester, and Elizabeth his Wife, and Anthony Groverman
against
John I. Donaldson, Joseph Hibbert & Co., Robert Christie, Fultons & Co., H. Hartier, Hunt and Cliffe, Pettit and Bayard, Taylor, Hindle and Rashbotham.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for annulling a certain deed of trust so far as it gives a preference to certain creditors or prescribes conditions to the benefit to be had by creditors of the said trust, and for an account and distribution accordingly of said trust and the assets thereof. The bill states, that Andrew Buchanan, being insolvent, executed a deed on 21st July, 1798, to Walter Dorsey and John H. Stone, of all said Andrew's estate, real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of such creditors of said Buchanan as within twelve months from the date of said deed, should release said Buchanan from their claims against him; and that said deed purports to be signed by professed attornies of Joseph Hibbert & Co., Robert Christie, Fultons & Co., H Hartier, Hunt & Cliffe, and Taylor, Hindle & Rashbotham, as creditors of said Buchanan, assenting to the said condition of said trust, and by Pettit & Bayard as creditors assenting as aforesaid, but that the complainants know not whether such persons signing as attornies were truly so, nor whether the persons they profess to represent were in truth creditors of said Buchanan, and that the complainants do not admit such to have been the facts The bill further states, that at the time of executing said deed, and before, Robert Courtenay, deceased, of whom the plaintiffs, Lester and Wife, are stated in said bill to be administers, and the plaintiff Groverman and Conrad H D'Werhagen, of whom said Groverman is survivor, were creditors of said Buchanan—That the amounts due to them have never been in any part satisfied or secured in any manner by said Buchanan, or any one else, and that said Courtenay, and said D'Werhagen and Groverman did not, nor did any of them at any time assent to the execution of said conveyance or the creation of said trust.

The bill then charges, that said deed was executed to hinder, delay and defraud said Courtenay, and said D'Werhagen and Groverman, as creditors aforesaid, and that said deed is fraudulent in the terms and conditions requiring a release from the creditors to entitle them to the benefit of the trust, and insist that so far as it provides only for such releasing creditors it is null and void against all the creditors of said Buchanan, so being at the execution of said deed. The bill states that Dorsey and Stone accepted said trust and proceeded to collect debts and sell property under it, and thence received money more than sufficed to pay fully any claims which the persons purporting as creditors, by professed attornies as aforesaid or otherwise, to have signed and sealed said conveyance, might or could have had as creditors as aforesaid against said Andrew. The bill further states, that said Dorsey and Stone have departed this life, and that the defendant John I. Donaldson has been appointed trustee in their place, and that said Donaldson, claiming as such trustee, has received certain sums of money, to wit, from William McKoy the sum of twelve hundred and eighty dollars, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and from Cumberland Dugan two hundred and thirty two dollars and ninety-five cents, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four The bill further states, that after executing said conveyance, said Buchanan went anew into business, and becoming indebted and insolvent, applied in the year 1807 for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, under which application the plaintiff, Lester, was appointed permanent trustee for said Buchanan's creditors, by Baltimore County Court.

The bill states, that the said Joseph Hibbert & Co., Robert Christie, Fultons & Co., H. Hartier, Hunt & Cliffe, Pettit & Bayard, and Taylor, Hindle & Rashbothams do not reside in the state of Maryland.

The bill then prays that said deed of trust, as regards the condition for release aforesaid, be decreed to be void, and that the property thereby conveyed may be distributed among all the creditors of said Buchanan, who were so at the time of said deed being executed—that an account be rendered of all monies received by said Dorsey and Stone, and said Donaldson as trustees, and of all their proceedings as trustees—that said monies received as charged as aforesaid by said Donaldson be brought into court, with interest from the time of receipt, and distributed among all of said Buchanan's said creditors; and that the unsold property and uncollected claims of said trust be sold and collected as the court shall prescribe, and that other and further relief in the premises be granted

Thereupon it is ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 31st day of July next, give notice to the said non-resident defendants of the object and substance of the bills, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 31st day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,
SAMUEL WATERS,
June 29.—3w. Reg. Cur. Can.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrates Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and despatch.

N. B INSOLVENT PAPERS prepared at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

June 22.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this State, &c on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c. and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspapers throughout the State, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid of the said Representatives in Congress, &c.; And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the Election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THO. GUDGETH, Clerk of the Council.
June 15.

A BY-LAW

To authorise the Preparation and Issuing of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed June 12th, 1837.]

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that the citizens of Annapolis and of the vicinity should be furnished with some substitute for metallic small change during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and it is the duty of this corporation to supply it; Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor cause to be prepared Certificates or Evidences of Debt to the aggregate amount of five thousand dollars, of a denomination of twenty-five cents to two dollars, which shall be signed by the Mayor, and when so signed shall be by him deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to be put into circulation, and redeemed in the manner hereinafter directed, that is to say—the Cashier or other officer of the Bank who may have charge of the same, shall deliver them to those persons only who shall place with him an equivalent amount of the notes of the said Bank, or of such other Bank as the said Farmers Bank will receive on deposite; the said notes thus placed with the Cashier or other officer of the Bank, shall be by him placed on deposit to the credit of the Corporation until the amount shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, when one-half thereof shall be invested under the directions of a committee of this Corporation in the stock of the state of Maryland or other approved and productive securities; the other half to remain in the said Bank to be given in exchange for the said Certificates or Evidences of Debt of this Corporation when the holders of them may desire it.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the notes which may be so retained for the purpose aforesaid, as well as the stock which may be purchased as directed by the preceding section, shall be inviolably set apart and directed to the sole purpose of the extinguishment of the debt which may be incurred by this Corporation in virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever and as soon after as the amount received at Bank for the notes of this Corporation as hereinbefore provided shall exceed the said sum of one thousand dollars, the one moiety thereof shall be invested as before directed.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Certificates of Deposit or Evidences of Debt to be issued in virtue of this by-law, shall upon their face be redeemable in the notes of the Farmers Bank, or of other current Bank notes, and shall upon their face be receivable in payment of taxes and other debts due the city.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
June 15.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,
B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15, 3m.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said Factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

May 25.

A BY-LAW

Establishing the South Line of Green-street

[Passed May 17th, 1837.]

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained in relation to the South Line of Green-street adjoining the Lot owned by Gustavus R. Barber which he prays may be removed by this By-Law—Therefore,

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That from henceforth the South Line of Green-street adjoining the Lot of Gustavus R. Barber, shall be the exterior of the stone wall now being erected thereon.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15.

A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 3d, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of eighty-seven and a half cents in the one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city and the precincts thereof for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland in such cases made and provided and the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 15.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

June 21st, 1837.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M and three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and Nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

June 22. R 4w.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.

SARAH JONES, Adm'x.

Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

June 8th, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day pursuant to notice to that effect, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

ELIAS ELLICOTT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Dr. DENNIS CLAUDE,
JOHN MILLER.

The Directors the following day appointed JOHN JOHNSON, President of the Company; GEORGE W HUGHES, Engineer, and NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

It was then resolved, that a requisition be made on the Stockholders for a payment of Four Dollars on each share of its Capital Stock to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That an instalment of Four Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company is required to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

By order of the Board.

N. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

June 8. R. 4w.

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

NOTICE:

THE subscriber having come to the determination to discontinue the Lottery and Exchange business until the present crisis in the affairs of the country shall have passed away, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such CASH ORDERS for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. All persons indebted to him on open account will please call and settle either with *Bank Notes* or Written Promises, and those on Note or Judgment

Are requested to pay
Without *further* delay.

F. M. J.

75,000 Dollars!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837,
Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

RICH!	RICHER!!	RICHEST!!!
1	Princely Prize of	$75,000!!
1	Splendid do	25,000!!
1	do do	20,000!!
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	9,000
1	prize of	8,000
1	prize of	7,500
1	prize of	7,000
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,782
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
5	prizes of	1,750
5	prizes of	1,500
50	prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 84,220 blanks, amounting to $1,114,162 50.

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale by
F. M. JARBOE,
ANNAPOLIS.

☞ EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale.

June 1.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on [illegible] and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, *without being compelled to depend on places* of public resort, this publication furnishes a *most valuable desideratum*, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $3 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $19 00.

Oct 8.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESS.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Rotton,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in department will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, *to form* and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

*From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With *both of* these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pasha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Leila,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, I engage to set out either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, as purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25, and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $7 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

Saturday News—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for their great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

Saturday News.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

Saturday News.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past labored to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and time his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of The Salmagundi will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere; but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

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3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

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☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of

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